



EARTH FIRST!

MABON EDITION

September 22, 1989

Vol. IX, No. VIII

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

THREE DOLLARS

For the birds, the bears & the forest

EF! Takes to the Trees

by Loose Hip Circles

It all began with Jake Jagoff and some crazy idea about a national tree-sitting action. You know - *platforms across America*... Well, he introduced it at the 1989 Round River Rendezvous, and people got excited. Greg King groaned... "Do you know how much equipment, money, and hard work this will take?" Darryl Cherney selflessly volunteered to sacrifice his chaste reputation and became the national media slut. I impulsively conned myself into serving as national coordinator. But the action came together because of the hard work of people in Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Massachusetts, Montana, and California. (California's actions were so outrageous that they have their own article.)

We adopted the theme "Save America's Forests," and set Sunday, August 13 as the date to ascend trees. We wanted to make the American public realize that deforestation is happening here at home, not just in the rainforests; that deforestation causes global warming; and that uncontrolled corporate and individual consumption of wood products causes deforestation. Darryl envisioned making tree-sitting a new national pastime.

Earth First! groups across the continent committed themselves (to action) and the Direct Action Fund promised money. (Write checks to DAF.) We had to buy gear and fly a few people around to give rigging workshops, but the cost was worth it. The action was wildly successful. The Forest Service has announced that all destructive logging practices will forever cease. Well, we weren't that successful. Yet something about tree-sitting caught public attention. *Time* (8-28) covered the action with an article and photos, including a photo of a tree-sitter with the words "Stumps Suck" articulating our position. *Time* focused on the issue, not on us, declared that tight limits are necessary on logging Old Growth and concluded the article with wisdom from Henry David Thoreau: "In wildness is the preservation of the world." Not bad for such a conservative, bourgeois rag.

Washington: Washington EFers held 2 actions - one in the west, one in the east. The west side action took place at Goodman Ridge in the Derrington District of the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest. This extra atrocious sale lies between the Boulder River and Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas. The sale calls for a clearcut of 259 acres in 7 units yielding 17 million board feet. Some units may already be spiked. The sale also calls for 5-8 additional miles of road to be built at a cost of \$750,000. A forest of mature Western Hemlock and Douglas-fir, it offers an excellent buffer for Spotted Owls and is a prime candidate for evolving into Old Growth. Besides, anywhere and everywhere is a good place to protest the Adams-Hatfield Rider,

which would in effect prevent environmentalists from gaining protection for Pacific Northwest Old Growth threatened by timber companies.

The platforms were rigged in broad daylight near an oblivious security guard. The trees chosen, Western Hemlocks, all had chainsaws at their bases. Three sitters, Tony Van Gessel, Amy Goforth, and John Deere, unfurled banners and awaited the inevitable conflict. Tension was already high in the logging town of Derrington due to a strike at the Summit Timber Mill (they've cut wages, in part because of a \$4 million investment in Old Growth saws). There were the usual death threats; a log trucker damaged a support vehicle; rocks were thrown at cars; and the foreman berated the press for covering the event. The media reported all of this.

On Monday there was no activity in the sitters' area. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the downed trees were yarded. The Freddies were so nervous about the community tension that the District Ranger called Janine Blaeloch and asked her if he should go and talk to the sitters about the situation. But he was oblivious to the context of the action. To him, it was a problem of people obstructing work, not a cry from the wilderness to stop deforestation.

By Wednesday evening, it had been raining for 3 days, and there were no longer enough support people at the site to maintain minimum security. So the platforms came down; but the media attention was fantastic and Washington EF! is primed to go up again should the Adams-Hatfield rider pass.

The other side of Washington saw Okanogan Highland EF! ascending upon the Colville National Forest. They chose the Cougar-Bear Sale of the Republic Ranger District in the Kettle Range, a 300 year old Doug-fir forest, home to bears and possibly Pine Martens. This sale is adjacent to the 13 mile Roadless Area. Tim Coleman and Strider Vine sat 75 feet up and declared their action "a matter of survival." The loggers never came, even though they had equipment on site. TV coverage appeared in Montana as well as Washington. The action was short, but the impact powerful.

Colorado: Colorado EF! took to the trees west of Rocky Mountain National Park in the Arapaho National Forest. According to Jill Smith, the site holds some of the biggest trees in the state. Due to fire and extensive clearcutting, Old Growth is scarce in Colorado, and of course the Freddies and Louisiana Pacific are eager to destroy any remaining pockets. The Bowlen Gulch Sale is spruce-fir Old Growth at 10,000 feet altitude in an area dotted with lush natural meadows, prime habitat for Elk, deer, and bear. The National Park Service wants it cut to improve

continued on page 4



Tina Bauer holds the remains of a baby otter killed by Exxon's oil spill in Prince William Sound. Bauer is part of Alaska VICE, a volunteer group demonstrating Exxon's incompetence at beach-cleaning (among other things). See page 7 for details.

Hatfield Tries to End Controversy, Owls, Old Growth

by Karen Wood

Oregon Senator Mark O. Hatfield has done it again! Not one to break a running streak, Hatfield has introduced a timber industry "rider" to the Senate version of the Interior Appropriations bill. If passed, this piece of "behind the scenes" legislation will spell doom for what remains of the Pacific Northwest ancient rainforest by doing three things: it will release about 2/3 of the forests currently protected by a court injunction in the "spotted owl" case, it will mandate a 10 billion board feet "harvest" level for the next fiscal year (FY: September 1989 - September 1990) in the westside federal forests of Oregon and Washington, and it will prohibit any court of the United States from issuing any injunction, restraining order or void of sale on any timber sale in the westside federal forests of Oregon and Washington for any reason during FY 1990. The rider passed the full Senate, but not the House, and is now going before a joint House-Senate Conference Committee.

Obviously, this is outrageous. In the previous two years, Hatfield successfully passed similar riders that prohibited any judicial review of the Silver Fire Recovery Project in the Siskiyou National Forest (FY89) and prohibited challenges of any existing management plans of the Forest Service and BLM on the basis of new information regarding the environmental consequences of those plans (FY88). In FY85, Hatfield put in

a rider that overturned a court injunction on "buy-back" timber sales in the Mapleton (no one here but us stumps) Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest. Hatfield is not exactly what we'd call a candidate for the environmental awareness prize of the year.

On September 6, Earth Firsters in six different states (Oregon, Washington, California, Michigan, Montana and New York) held a coordinated day of protest. EF! took the message to federal buildings and Congresspeople's offices that day, getting the message out to people across the nation to call their Congresspeople and oppose this rider. In Oregon, a cardboard owl with a 10-15' wingspan appeared 75' high in the tree outside Hatfield's Portland office, holding a banner in its claws reading "There Are No Jobs On A Dead Planet!" Meanwhile, four spotted owls, a bat and a bear built a nest out of downed tree branches in the reception area of Hatfield's Salem office and remained there from noon until 5:30 when they were carried out by Salem police. Five people were arrested; three have been charged with municipal trespass. Meanwhile, environmentalists across the nation have been burning up the phone lines.

Most local activists predicted an easy slide-thru for Hatfield's rider, but our efforts have made a difference. Sid Yates from Illinois, chair of the House/Senate conference committee considering the rider, has stated that he opposes the court restrictions part of the rider. Rumor has it that 60 Congresspeople (Representatives and Senators) have signed a statement opposing the rider entirely, and environmentalists in D.C. expect the number to rise to over 100! Thank you everyone!!!

Arizona 4 Update

Only one bit of excitement has happened since the last issue of the *Journal*. Roger Featherstone, roving activist and roadshow promoter, was served with a Grand Jury subpoena just outside the *Journal* office. He insists, though, that it will not interfere with his Greenfire tour.

Otherwise, we've gotten only one new report of an FBI visitation, this time to a New Mexico EF! home whose occupants were far away at the time. Lawyers for Marc Baker, Mark Davis, Dave Foreman, and Peg Millett are going through their various motions and examining government evidence. Current projections for an actual trial date are sometime in December or January. Legal bills are mounting and the mainstream press has (sympathetically) found the four guilty as charged.



Northern California EFers stand their ground in a musical blockade of logging trucks, part of the national tree-sitting action. For details, see stories above and on page 4.

CONTENTS

NFLS Report	5
Yellowstone news	6
Alaska Task Force	7
Tribal Lore	8
International News	11
EF! Directory	16
Desert Tortoise	18
Mirth First!	19
Biodiversity Reports	23
Caveman Sam	25
Sacred Sites	26
Education & Deep Ecology	29
Fragments of Earth Wisdom	30
Dear Ned Ludd	32
Armed With Visions	34

Letters . . .

continued from page 2

students? What else, if the situation on the earth today were even superficially looked at, could a course in economics possibly study?

In a similar way, we are aware of our water supply as critical to life. And we know that economic considerations erode this supply. The dumping of toxic wastes on sites that affect underground aquifers threatens our drinking water here on Long Island. Dumping radioactive waste, pesticide residue, and incinerator ash at sea or in the 3rd world threatens everyone.

Yet the text used in our high school economics classes doesn't acknowledge these economic realities. The introductory chapter states: "Many other things — sunshine, rainfall, fresh air — are known as free products because they are so plentiful. No one could possibly own them, nor would most people be willing to pay anything for them. In fact, some are so important that life would be impossible without them. Even so, free products are not scarce enough to be a major concern in the study of economics." The book, *Economics, Principles and Practices*, Clayton and Brown, was copyrighted in 1988.

Now, these "free products" were always scarce in the context of land ownership. A vineyard on the south side of a French mountain was worth more than one on the north slope. Water was never considered a "free product" in Israel or in Southern California. But far worse is the book's failure to mention nature's own balance sheet. Paper and coin will not rescue a dying earth.

What would a progressive text on economics say? It would point out that ecology and economics have a common root — "Oikos," meaning "home." Ecology studies the home environment; economics is the science of home management. So these disciplines are inter-related at the very root. A progressive text would deal with the global economic system as central: with earth's irreplaceable resources; with animal habitats and species diversity; with watersheds, and the fragile atmosphere that protects us all.

It seems an important issue to address school by school, district by district, state by state. The complete dissociation of what is really of value (Gaia) from what has become a symbol of that value (money) is being systematically inculcated in our children. Parents must get teachers to teach so that learning is not divorced from experience. Then again, perhaps experience itself must be redefined to mean more than a job at Macdonalds so that at 16 or 17 a student can afford gas and insurance for the car and prom tickets come May. But that is another issue, another letter.

Any organizing strategies?

— Marcia Slatkin, English teacher & Social Studies spy

Dear SFB:

Several letters in the Litha issue refer to Paganism and call for a response.

First, Ringtail needs a better dictionary. "Pagan" comes from the Latin word for country-dweller (same root as "peasant"). When Christianity became the official creed of the Roman Empire, the rural people ignored it and continued to honor the sacred in nature, as always. So "pagan" came to mean nature-worshiper. Later, the Xians rewrote the dictionary, so Pagans became "irreligious" in the same sense that America was "uninhabited" before Columbus. [A good resource for info about Paganism for EFlers is *Green Egg* quarterly, POB 1542, Ukiah, CA 95482. Single issue \$3.50, \$12 per year.]

Kym Lambert seems to be grinding an axe or two, but her info about the mythology of Lughnasadh raises an interesting point. Some prehistoric peoples probably practiced clearcutting of forests to establish areas for agriculture (or even grazing). Do we need to distance ourselves from this part of history? That is, are we to be strictly paleolithic (non-

agricultural) in our cultural orientation? And if so, how do we find names for our calendar?

Finally, I greatly appreciate Jamie Sayen's writing, but the headlined pun on "Mayday" was irritating. The distress call is simply a corruption of the French "M'aidez!", probably from World War I. The festival is Beltane, banned by the Xians. Nature-loving people were burned at the stake to prevent the celebration, and when the celebration continued anyway, the Xians called it "May Day" to obscure its sacred origins. Part of our process for reclaiming our wholeness with the cycles of Nature is revitalizing the sacred Pagan festivals, and denying their true names can only weaken us.

— Hummingbird, San Francisco, CA

Dear Sir:

Like you I share a concern for our fragile planet and recently while listening to the astronauts describing the thin envelope of blue atmosphere which allows life, I too was moved to re-double my conservation efforts.

I was appalled, however, that at one of your recent gatherings in New Mexico, you had to attack a religious belief to prove your point. Was this just a tasteless effort to get attention or is it part of your program to blaspheme faiths?

Me thinks you do yourself a great disservice. While a majority of Christians in the USA may be apathetic, there is still a majority of Christians in this country.

I am referring to the song "Spike a tree for Jesus." Please inform me as to the purpose and lyrics of the song as I await your reply with my membership contribution. I am so disappointed when the media and various groups have such little character of their own that they have to tear down another to create an identity. Reminds me of children with inferiority complexes.

— Nadene Kranz, Born-again and proud

to be His, Bismark, ND

ed. note: To fully understand and appreciate the subtle mysteries of the song and its author, Darryl Cherney, just send us \$9 (postpaid) for his tape, "They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!" —DT

Spirited Beings:

December's holidays are coming up fast. In this age of waste and over-commercialized everything, maybe Scrooge had the right idea. Do we really need a lot of junk in order to celebrate our lives on this planet?

Still, there is something nice about the December holiday season. It's one of the few times during the year when everybody gets to join the Pagans in riotous merriment. Yule trees, mistletoe, holly, and chestnuts roasting over an open fire don't have much to do with Jesus of Nazareth but the whole package does have a lot to do with the winter solstice. Religious Jews have joined the celebration by taking Hanukkah, which was once a small event in the Jewish community, and turning it into something big. If anybody else wants to plug into the festivities, I'm sure that Father Sun and Mother Earth won't object.

Presents? You want presents? Ok, we'll see what's in the pack.

For Dave Foreman and everybody else caught in an Earth First! bust, I'm sending a list of honest lawyers. On a postcard. More important, I'm passing the word on to everyone who reads this letter: This is your fight, too. Don't agonize, organize.

For the Boston activist who wrote to this journal in August, in defense of recreational nudity on public lands, I'm sending the address for the Naturists. The Naturists are the best skinny-dippers' lobby in the country and their outrageous "free beach" actions rate with Earth First! actions in the wilderness-and-nerve department. It's a shame that the Naturists and Earth First! folks haven't met more often. If the two ever get together, the Freddies will be the ones who get nightmares. For info on the Naturists, write: POB 132, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

Last, for the people who manage the Earth First! mail order books section, I'm going to recommend Margot Adler's *Drawing*

Down the Moon. The 1986 edition is the best book available on Neo-Paganism. So why doesn't Earth First! have it in stock? Adler didn't invent Neo-Paganism but she has probably seen more of the movement than anyone else in America and if you want to understand Neo-Pagans you have to go to Margot.

— Kris Kringle, New Amsterdam

Dear SFB,

Just wanted to pass along a few thoughts on items I've noted recently:

#1 - In the Feb. '89 issue of *EF!* I was pleased to see the first few paragraphs in the feature, "The New Head of Joaquin" regarding certain guerilla theatre tactics. Thank you for saying what's often been on the tip of my tongue during the few "actions" I've attended. Folks who know me, and my affinity for many of the ideals of *EF!*, have often asked me, "Why are you guys out there making fools of yourselves during those brief moments of media coverage, instead of representing *EF!* as the deadly serious group of folks we say we are?" Yes, I am aware that costuming seems like a prerequisite in the process of prostituting ourselves to the infernal media and their coverage. But GEEEEE! (my apologies to those I may have offended) — does this inane costuming further our interests? If not, what does? And let's do it!

#2 - Enjoyed the article in the same issue regarding the Alaskan Wilderness road show, especially the section dealing with the conflicts — and similarities — between Wilderness freaks and guiding services. I'm kind of hung up on the fence on that issue myself. I work as a guide — and though I'll work with no hunters myself, many fellow guides I know do. Yet we talk at days-end and I know we're not so far apart in ideals and actions. Do the differences matter so in the face of the common enemy — the mindless bureaucracy pandering to the all-consuming masses? Also, don't kid yourselves about any lack of sensitivity in us "wilderness exploiters." Aside from that ever-present small amount of clouds one finds anywhere, we're out here because we love this land and often spend the better amount of our time communicating this to those we daily encounter. Just as urban nature lovers can sense the nuances of the flow of a traffic jam — or read the fine print in condo lease agreements — I read the small signs on the trails I walk — and sense subtleties in the landscapes and microscapes I see — more directly visceral than any communication of letters or words!

#3 - Somewhere up near my neck of the woods, in the exclusively priced "burbs" of the Valley of the Smog, only weeks ago, person or persons unknown undertook the laudable effort to try to "wrench" some of the goddamn metal monsters of a development. Graffiti nearby pointed to an *EF!* connection. OK, folks — why put signs up directing them to look for that slow fuse which would eventually render the machines into scrap-by-the-ton? Wouldn't it be much more effective to dump your fine abrasives into the oil intakes, destroy any traces of the visit, and leave? In this instance, vandalism and graffiti clued them to look further, and subsequently sugar cubes were found in the fuel. (Sugar cubes? How 'bout Karo syrup — or just focusing on the vulnerabilities of the lubrication system?) Was this perhaps just P.R. on the part of the developers?

Anyway, best wishes of happiness and fulfillment to my furry, and not-so-furry brothers and sisters out there. Persevere — we've been winning many battles out there recently. I've always felt that to move the middle ground, the extremes must be pushed; *EF!* has done much in this way!

— The Red-Headed Stranger of the Plug Nickel Outfit

Dear SFB,

You may find this information helpful, or Joe Fournier may find it helpful.

In 1982 I had a vasectomy at a Planned Parenthood clinic in Philadelphia, PA. I was 26, had no children, no wife, and no girlfriend. They were reluctant to do it, so it took some convincing on my part. I was persis-

tent and explained my beliefs about overpopulation. They had no reason to object, so it was done.

They have to counsel everyone to make sure that a mistake isn't being made. For instance, I was asked if I enjoyed having my genitals cut. I guess they use that question to weed out the lunatics and weirdos. However, I persisted and I won.

— Sincerely Anonymous

Dear Editor,

Before any of your readers take up Bob Mueller's proposed pledge to never again buy a new vehicle ("A Planet-Saving Pledge for Vehicle Owners," Litha Edition), I urge them to consider the following.

With the best of intentions, and a generally sound principle as his foundation, Mueller may have picked the wrong consumer item from which to squeeze the most mileage. It is certainly true that the automobile contains a lot of mineral and other resources; and, in principle, resources once mined should not be discarded before they have been squeezed for their last ounce of usefulness.

But we shouldn't forget that an automobile is merely a lump of metal, plastic, glass and rubber to most humans unless they can pour another valuable commodity into it — hydrocarbon fuel. As we are all now so painfully aware, every ounce of such fuel which burns hastens a runaway global greenhouse effect, and brings our planet closer to the waves of biological extinction that will accompany such sweeping, geologically-abrupt climate change.

On the other hand, every ounce of such fuel we can prevent from being burned delays the greenhouse disaster. As it happens, the older a car is, the more it is afflicted with two ailments: basic fuel inefficiency (by design), and old age. Both mean that, generally speaking, the older a car is the more fuel it burns per mile traveled. This means every time you drive your twenty-year-old Petro-Pig you are accelerating the greenhouse effect more than you might otherwise.

No, the answer is not the new-model/trade-in addiction from which so many ME-generation Americans suffer. The answer could be, however, that if you can afford to (literally) smash your 18-mile-per-gallon gas-guzzler and buy a 60-mile-per-gallon gas-sipper (better yet, of course, buy a bicycle), you will be doing far more environmental good than by simply conserving the metal, plastic, glass and rubber in the junker you now own.

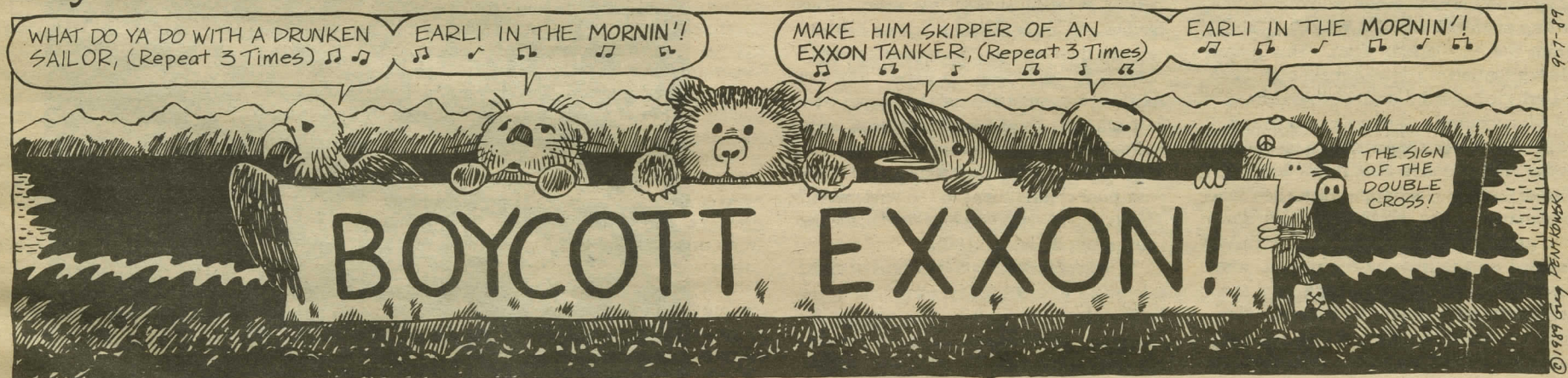
This is not to suggest that we should trade off the environmental damage caused by the mining of resources to build cars, against the damage likely to occur in the wake of global climate change; both are worth worrying about. It's just that climate change could very well turn this planet upside-down, and we should do everything we can to prevent it or slow it down.

So if you must own a car, buy the most fuel-efficient model you can find, and then consider adopting Mr. Mueller's pledge to never again buy a new vehicle. . . until, of course, the new models are solar- or hydrogen-powered.

— Bill Mankin, Atlanta, GA

Bob Mueller responds: This raises a valid point. The old cars I advocate may indeed use more fuel and pollute more while in operation than new ones; I believe, however, that this problem can be overcome by a good faith effort. Old cars should be part of a total lifestyle to consume less, drive less, far less — which, obviously, they encourage. If we drive half as much with a car that gets half the mileage of a new one — an exaggerated case given recent trends — we still save the new car resource, construction and pollution costs, which are substantially more than for old car replacement parts. The most important consequence would be to shrink the entire infrastructure. If there is any doubt that a used car regime uses less resources than one based on new cars, be reminded that Third World nations don't drive fleets of new cars. Also consider that emission control devices represent an expanded technology which itself creates pollution.

Beyond the Slab





Old growth in California's Owl Creek Grove. This photo was taken before Pacific Lumber "harvested" the area.

Trees . . .

continued from page 1
the Elk browse! The sale has been spiked twice; the Freddie's have spent \$16,000 despoiling it.

Louisiana Pacific initially planned to begin extending an old road into the area on August 1, yet by August 13, they had not started. Ten intrepid EFlers put Glen Ayers, Greg Kyde, and Scott Ahorn up with a huge banner reading "The Road Stops Here - Earth First!" The action was low key. The Freds opened a gate to make the site more accessible to the media. Public support was strong. Two people even brought the protesters chili and Samuel Smith beer. As the EFlers were packing up, a Freddie arrived with his video camera. They declined to put a platform back up so he could see "how they did it." As of September 7, the road work has not started. Colorado EFl is monitoring the site.

New Mexico: New Mexico EFl returned to Barley Canyon, site of the post-RRR action in the Jemez Mountains in the Santa Fe National Forest (see last issue). Sitters Steve Forest and Gary Schiffmiller were 60 and 25 feet up Ponderosa Pines, while Katherine Beuhler and Rosa Negra kryptonited themselves to a loader. The banners read "Save SW Old Growth" and "Ya Bastard!" (not "you bastards," but simply "enough"). The loggers were a little taken aback, but they moved on to continue destroying Bear Canyon. That night, the action was moved into downtown Santa Fe where Katherine stayed in a tree in front of the Federal Court House (not surprisingly, there are no trees around Fredquarters) until Saturday, confronting the hordes of tourists with the reality of deforestation.

Massachusetts: The East Coast experienced its first tree-sit as Snaggle Tooth Tom Carney and a small band of gadflies, including Oregonite Philip Bereaud (there for rigging expertise) and Arizonan Peter Galvin, set up platforms on Mt. Greylock, 1/8 mile from the Appalachian Trail. This protest drew attention to a development nightmare. In order to boost the local economy, the state of Massachusetts plans to spend over \$20 million to buy pristine acreage next to Greylock. They will then lease it to a developer. Part of the money will come from a new fund designated to buy and preserve open space and wetlands. Because of the attention being focused on the issue by the tree-sit, some assemblymen set up a press conference to re-emphasize their support for the plan. However, the politicians arrived to find forest animals (yes, more furry animal costumes) had hijacked the event for their own purposes -

preserving their habitat! More East Coast tree-sits will occur ... quake in your Gucci shoes land rappers!

Oregon: Oregon Earth First!'s tree-sit was dealt a major setback, when, after spending 18 hours going 1 1/2 miles to a critical site in the Willamette, they were ambushed by Freddie's, who confiscated their gear. But that did not end Oregon participation in the action. Jay Bird ascended the tree outside of Hatfield's Portland office with two banners: "No Deal Hatfield, Let Justice Prevail" and "You Can't Clearcut Your Way To Heaven." This made national news. Meanwhile, down in Eugene, 100 people rallied in front of Willamette Fredquarters only to find that Stumps Suck had already struck - a strong skunk scent and a banner reading "Nation Wide Tree Sit, Earth First! Clearcuts Stink" welcomed them. In addition, protesters dug a grave in the Federal Building lawn, saying, "as the Old Growth dies, so does the industry that destroyed it." In the Kalmiopsis, reconnaissance teams (closely followed) discovered that all cutting was being done via helicopter, another way for the Forest Service to hide their crimes. On Wednesday, Miss Mesrick ascended 70 feet up a pine in a rest stop on I-5 north of Grants Pass. Her banner proclaimed "Clearcutting, The Greenhouse Effect Starts Here."

Montana: Wild Rockies EFl sitters Gus, Mary (Tree-Sit Guru) and Jake set up house-keeping in Situation One Grizzly habitat above Lindbergh Lake in the Swan Valley, Montana. This area has been ravaged by clearcutting on private land. The Bunyan Meadow Sale is 13 years old and has never been re-evaluated for Endangered species or cumulative damage to the drainage. The Freddie's gave Bunyan Meadow to a small local mill to keep them in business. The area contains 100 year old larches too big for 1 person to encircle with her arms. Two larches and an Engelmann Spruce held sitters and their banners "Survival or Stumps," "Live Wild" and "Stop The Rape." The first morning was quiet because the loggers were at a funeral. Then Freddie's showed up in bullet-proof vests to post closure notices. Mary explained that they were armed "only with their commitment to the wilderness." The second day, the loggers came, made the usual death threats and left.

On September 5, amid rumors of arrest warrants, the 3 sitters went down to Fredquarters and a court date was set for September 19. They are charged with violating a federal closure. The nine who worked on this action are ready to do it again. The

Californians Start a New Fad: Tree-Sitting Becomes a Pastime

by Judi Bari

The Earth First! National Tree-Sit Week was a huge success, with 12 tree-sits taking place in 7 states. In California, we had 3 tree sits and 10 actions that week.

Two of the tree-sits were in Mendocino County, one on a Georgia Pacific Clearcut near Fort Bragg and one on Hwy 128, the main tourist road to the coast. The other tree-sit was in Assemblyman Dan Hauser's front yard, where 20 people occupied a large tree to protest Hauser's blatant toadyism for the timber industry.

California EFlers also went on a virtual rampage of actions. On Monday, August 14, people took over the Pacific Lumber sales office in Marin County to protest Maxxam's liquidation of the ancient redwoods. Wednesday over 100 people protested at the US Forest Service office in San Francisco against that agency's complicity with the timber companies. Also on Wednesday we picketed a destructive gyppo logging company in Whitethorne, and ended up in a brawl with the loggers, who threatened to kill us [see Greg King's "Altercation" article in Tribal Lore]. Additionally, Los Angeles EFl harassed Maxxam at Maxxam headquarters in L.A.

Thursday morning Sonoma County EFl hung a banner over the freeway reading "Clearcutting is Eco-Terrorism." Friday morning the new Albion EFl group sponsored its first blockade of a Louisiana Pacific logging road. We built a slash barricade and leafleted people driving by, and turned back our first LP log truck by pushing an old car in front of it. A human-sized spotted owl

danced on the car while EFl musicians played "You Can't Clearcut Your Way to Heaven."

We concluded tree-sit week in Mendocino County with a blockade at the Fort Bragg Georgia Pacific mill. GP closed the mill two hours before the demo, handing us another victory, and we marched on Fort Bragg's main street.

On the way to that final demo in Fort Bragg, a car carrying Earth First! organizers Darryl Cherney, Judi Bari, and Pam Davis was rear-ended by a logging truck on Hwy 128, ramming the car into a pick-up driven by a Fish & Game employee out on a Spotted Owl survey. The impact totally destroyed Judi's car, but miraculously the EFlers and their four children sustained only minor injuries. We don't think this accident was intentional, but certainly many coincidences were involved. The truck that hit us belonged to the same gyppo hauling company (Redwood Coast Trucking) that we blockaded on the LP logging road in Albion the day before. If nothing else, the accident brought out the issues of logging employees working weekends, barreling down our public roads trying to keep up with the timber industry's accelerated cutting as they strip the last of our forests before we can get regulations passed to slow them down.

National Tree-Sit Week was a tribute to Earth First!'s decentralization, coming from the grassroots of Earth First! with no direction from the supposed national leaders. Locally it also came from the grassroots, and involved many people beside EFlers. It raised people's awareness and helped prepare the way for the upcoming statewide initiative to ban clearcutting and preserve old growth.

action revealed that Jake's true motivation for doing a tree-sit was so that he could work on his thesis.

Summary: The media and the American public are beginning to notice deforestation here at home. (Dare I say it's an idea whose time has come? No? Ok). The Freddie's are nervous about the exposure of their crimes. Many Freds require curious taxpayers to file Freedom of Information Act requests to get information on timber sales. Except in Montana, there was a curious disinterest in removing the tree sitters. Perhaps they hope that if they ignore us and don't give the media any dramatic arrests to cover, we'll go away. The only legal action against protesters from this sit was in Montana,

where Wild Rockies EFl is being targeted by the FBI.

The EFl National Tree-Sit was worth every dollar spent. The next challenge is transforming the media attention into results. Being on the evening news is the means to an end. That end is to save the wild and make it and us wilder!

Despite rumors to the contrary, Loose Hip Circles has never been a cheerleader, but she still intends to lasso that Garberville Rodeo prize, if someone will buy her a horse. Someone did, once again, do her typing, for which she was heard to sigh gratefully: "Earth First! men are so supportive. What would I do without them?"



Owl Creek Grove, after a recent visit by Pacific Lumber crews.



Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

To my mind, there are no gifts quite as appropriate, appreciated and flexible as books. There is a title from the Earth First! Bookstore suitable for virtually everyone on your Yule gift list (don't forget yourself!). To help you with your shopping, we are running full descriptions of our entire inventory this issue. Next issue (November) we will present a batch of new books, including several from Earth First!ers (a blockbuster novel from Mary Sojourner, a collection of iconoclastic interviews from Jack Loeffler, and a sweeping history of the Sierra Club by Michael Cohen), still in time for gift buying. Starred (*) titles have been discontinued, and will not be reordered when our current stock is gone.

Please note that **Ecodefense: A Field Guide for Monkeywrenching** is no longer sold directly by the Earth First! Bookstore. All orders for it should be sent directly to the publisher, Ned Ludd Books (PO Box 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703). See the Ned Ludd Books ad in this issue for details.

All prices listed are postpaid. Books are sent 4th class bookrate. For quicker first class mailing or UPS delivery please check with Nancy Z (Earth First!, POB 5471, Tucson, AZ 85703 602-622-1371) for additional shipping charges.

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EFl'er to sing along with our minstrels or to play the songs yourself. \$6 postpaid, \$4 postpaid special to Earth First! subscribers only!

BACKLIST OF TITLES

THE FOOLS PROGRESS An Honest Novel by Edward Abbey. Cactus Ed's first novel since *Good News, The Fools Progress* is a major work of American fiction and a great legacy by an authentic American. Hardcover, 485 pages, \$22.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. A superb 20th anniversary edition of Abbey's masterpiece with fine illustrations from the University of Arizona Press. This hardcover edition is a collector's item and no fan of Abbey should be without one. 255 pages, hardcover, \$27.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. paperback edition. \$5.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG by Edward Abbey. No description necessary. Since the hardcover Dream Garden Press edition is out of print, we are offering the super cheap pocket book version of Abbey's rollicking good novel. Ride that slickrock trail once again with Hayduke, Bonnie, Doc and Seldom Seen. Give it to your friends. 387 pages, paperback. \$6.

FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS Edward Abbey Reads From His Work Two cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes) of Edward Abbey reading selections from his books. Includes *Come On In* (The Journey Home), *Fire Lookout* (Abbey's Road), *The Dead Man At Grandview Point* (Desert Solitaire), *Down There In The Rocks* (Abbey's Road), *Cowboys* (Desert Solitaire), *Watching The Birds: The Windhover* (Down The River), *In Defense Of The Redneck* (Abbey's Road), *Merry Christmas Pigs* (Abbey's Road), *Freedom And Wilderness*, *Wilderness And Freedom* (The Journey Home), *Planting A Tree* (Down The River). Hear it from Cactus Ed himself. \$18.50 postpaid first class.

THE JOURNEY HOME Some Words in Defense of the American West by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. \$11.

ONE LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE by Edward Abbey. A new book of essays featuring Cactus Ed at his controversial best with topics including immigration, anarchy, ecodefense, sex, "sportsmen," cowboys, San Francisco and several "travel" pieces. In his "Preliminary Remarks" to this book, Abbey writes, "If there's anyone still present whom I've failed to insult, I apologize." Paperback, 225 pages. \$9

LAST WORDS By Antler. Books of poetry do not sell. That is a sad commentary on America's intellect today. This collection of poems, including the monumental "Factory," deserves to be read. The author, Antler, is an Earth First! supporter who Allen Ginsberg describes as "one of Whitman's 'poets and orators to come.'" Paperback, 191 pages. \$6.

LAND OF LITTLE RAIN by Mary Austin with an introduction by Edward Abbey. This clear-eyed, lyrical tribute to the desert and

foothill lands between Death Valley and the High Sierras was first published in 1903 and has since become an American nature classic. In the nature-writing world where men predominate (what else is new?) Mary Austin stands with Thoreau, Leopold, Lopez, Abbey, and . . . yes . . . Rachel Carson. A book all desert rats should read and savor. 107 pages. Paperback, \$8

***FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES** by Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer Jack Dykinga. A stunning discussion in prose and photography of the Catalina Mountains outside of Tucson, and of the interaction between wilderness and the city. Although published by the University of Arizona Press, Bowden's proposals are as radical as Earth First!. "... a case history of how America destroys itself." — Gary Snyder. 16 full page color photos, many b&w. Hardcover, 165 pages. \$22.50

THE GRIZZLY IN THE SOUTHWEST Documentary of an Extinction by David E. Brown, with a foreword by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Brown, retired from the Arizona Game & Fish Department and founder of the Arizona Bear Society, traces in accurate detail the extirpation of the Grizzly from Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado and northern Mexico. If you want to see the Grizzly in the Southwest again, read this book to understand why we destroyed it once. But get it quick, as it is almost out of print! Reviewed in *Lughnasadh* 86. 274 pages, references, appendices (including an evaluation of the Gila Wilderness for Grizzly reintroduction), maps, many photos, hardcover. \$24.

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST The Making of an Endangered Species David E. Brown, editor. Defenders of Wildlife says, "This well-researched and readable book tells the story of the building of a federal bureaucracy devoted to the killing not only of wolves but also of mountain lions, bears and other predators . . . also valuable for its information on the life history of the wolf and for the colorful accounts of several famous wolves that long evaded traps and poisons." Crucial reading for those interested in returning the wolf to the Southwest. 195 pages with a bibliography and index, photos, maps, charts. University of Arizona Press. Paperback. \$14.

STATE OF THE WORLD 1989 By Lester Brown and Worldwatch. The sixth annual examination of the world's health looks at land degradation, ozone depletion, overreliance on automobiles, the global AIDS epidemic, militarism and refugees. It also includes a global action plan for tackling these problems. Although *Worldwatch* is overly optimistic, resource-oriented and thoroughly reformist, no one is analyzing the current state of the world better. Index, footnotes, 256 pages, paperback. \$11.50.

TOPSOIL AND CIVILIZATION Revised edition, by Vernon Gill Carter and Tom Dale. This broad human history makes a convinc-

ing case that civilizations rise and fall according to their use or abuse of topsoil. The condition of the land is traced from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete & Lebanon, Syria & Palestine, Greece, North Africa, Rome, and Western Europe to the United States. With all our understanding of history and ecology, the modern world is making the same mistakes the first agricultural societies made thousands of years ago. And we name ourselves "sapiens" — wise. Read this book; laugh or weep. 292 pages, index, many maps and b & w photos, paperback. \$13.

OVERSHOOT The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at Fifth Estate brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics, and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac*, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus is wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback. \$12

AGENTS OF REPRESSION The FBI's Secret War Against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement By Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall. From its inception during the infamous Red Scare after WWI, has the primary purpose of the FBI been to inhibit and disrupt political dissent? This book strongly and convincingly argues so, focusing primarily on the murders, kidnappings, lies and manufactured evidence committed and produced by the FBI and its allies against AIM, but also with detailed evidence from the '20s, the McCarthy period, the war against the Black Panthers, and, most recently, campaigns against the sanctuary movement. What is happening to Earth First! today is not new. It's been going on for nearly 70 years. Read this book and get smart! 509 pages, index, extensively footnoted, heavily illustrated with photos, softcover. \$17.

THE PATHLESS WAY Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. \$14.50

HOW NATURE WORKS Regenerating Kinship with Planet Earth

By Michael J. Cohen. This book bridges the gap between scientific and spiritual outlooks. The author's 28 years of experience studying the natural world enables him to reveal how our separation from Nature underlies most of our social ills and prevents us from experiencing Planet Earth as a living organism. Dr. Cohen shows us that the Living Earth's intelligence is not science fiction but a fact of life, a fact which our modern-day upbringing and carefully structured social mores insulate us from knowing or feeling. He also illustrates how the workings of Nature, once recognized, give us excellent instructions for living more harmoniously. Paperback, 263 pages. \$12.50.

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900 by Alfred W. Crosby. Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly argues that it was not military or economic might (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, paperback, 368 pages. \$13

SIMPLE IN MEANS, RICH IN ENDS Practicing Deep Ecology by Bill Devall. Devall's new book follows up on "Deep Ecology" (which is one of the most popular books we offer) with this broad-based study of how to cultivate a Deep Ecology life style. Reviewed in *Mabon* 88. Paperback, 244 pages, bibliography, \$12.00

DEEP ECOLOGY Living As If Nature Mat-

tered by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$11.00

THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM by David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as "all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive." He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the Christians, Marxists and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth First!ers. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50

THE MACHINERY OF NATURE The Living World Around Us — And How It Works By Paul R. Ehrlich. Dr. Ehrlich is the most famous ecologist in the world and one of the finest writers making ecological wisdom accessible to laypersons. Published in 1986, this book is an easily understood survey of the current state of ecological knowledge and theory. Highly recommended for conservationists to ground themselves in scientific fact. Illustrated with photographs, index, further reading list. 320 pages, hardcover. Originally priced at \$21 postpaid, now for only \$12!

THE NATURAL ALIEN Humankind and Environment by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology, and has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." Reviewed in *Mabon* 85 and *Eostar* 88. 160 pages, index, paperback, \$14

TROPICAL NATURE Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. This is a modern classic of natural history which brings the incredible diversity and beauty of the tropical rainforest alive on every page. Although it is not directly about preservation of the rainforest, it provides some of the best ammunition for preservation simply in its descriptions — all from a deep ecological perspective. If you are fighting for the rainforest, read this book so you will better understand the wild diversity for which you do battle. If you plan to visit the rainforest, read this first. 248 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$9

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT John Muir and His Legacy by Stephen Fox. Both a history of the conservation movement and an insightful new biography of John Muir, this book is crucial to understanding the environmental movement. Fox's thesis is that the history of conservation can be told as the ongoing struggle between passionate amateurs (John Muir) and conservative resource professionals (Gifford Pinchot). Well-written, heavily footnoted, with photographs, paperback, 436 pages, \$16.50

STERILE FOREST The Case Against Clearcutting by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine plantations. A key book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Reviewed in *Litha* 84. Paperback. 271 pages. B & W photos. Special discounted price of \$9.50

TAME WILDERNESS by Dennis Fritzinger. An excellent little volume of poetry inspired by the wilderness and penned by a long active Bay Area Earth First!er. Paperback. \$6

PROMISED LAND Adventures and Encounters in Wild America by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others, in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in *Litha* 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. \$12 as a special for EFl'ers.

WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE The Story of the National Forests by Michael Frome. This history of the National Forests and a profile of representative Forests was originally published in 1962. This is a reprint by Westview Press and is signed for Earth First! by Frome. Includes a current preface. An

NFLS Report: Subsidize the Timber Industry

by Jamie Sayen, PAW coordinator

note: Earth First! has reported (5-88, 3-89) on the sale of forest lands by Diamond International in 1988 and the resulting US Forest Service "Northern Forest Lands Study" (NFLS) of the woods of northern New England (New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine) and Upstate New York. The NFLS report is a due to be released September 16. Preserve Appalachian Wilderness and EF! have been monitoring it closely, and, we are sad to relate, our worst fears are being realized. PAW has prepared an in-depth report dealing with the health of the northern forests — the report the NFLS should have written. It is available for \$12 a copy postpaid from PAW, RFD 1, Box 530, N. Stratford, NH 03590; PAW's brief summary report is \$2 (price negotiable for impoverished EF! activists).

The following article is based on a bootleg of the draft of the NFLS report. While we can expect revisions before September 16, the pro-industry, anti-public lands, anti-biodiversity thrust of the NFLS report is unlikely to change.

I. NFLS REPORT

...how base or coarse are the motives which commonly carry men into wilderness. The explorers and lumberers generally are all hirelings paid so much a day for their labor, and as such they have no more love for wild nature than wood-sawyers have for forests. Other white men and Indians who come here are for the most part hunters, whose object is to slay as many moose and other wild animals as possible. But, pray, could not one spend some weeks or years in the solitude of this vast wilderness with other employments than these, — employments perfectly sweet and innocent and ennobling? For one that comes with a pencil to sketch, or sing, a thousand come with an axe or rifle.

—Henry David Thoreau, *The Maine Woods*

NFLS Mandate: The NFLS was authorized by Congress in August 1988 to assess changing ownership patterns in the northeastern states. Among the charges to the NFLS, as reported in the 10 August 1988 "Congressional Record—House" was: "Specifically, the alternative conservation and management strategies shall consider a sustained flow of renewable resources in a combination which will meet the present and future needs of society, permanent public access for recreation, protection of the fish and wildlife habitat, preservation of biological diversity and critical natural areas, and new State or Federal designations." (emphasis added)

Here's how the draft NFLS report sees its mandate: The NFLS "had a limited mandate: to identify resource lands, their potential for public uses, and strategies for achieving those public uses." (ch. 9, p. 5; hereafter 9-5)

"Other closely related issues are not a part of this study due to the time and funds available and most importantly, the intent of Congress. Some of these related issues not covered are: Forest practices and clearcutting ... Forest health ..." (2-3)

Although the congressional mandate says nothing about finding incentives to keep industry in the region, this is the path the NFLS has chosen: subsidies for "responsible management." In short, the NFLS report violates its mandate and proposes taxpayer subsidies to an unregulated industry that has made it clear to the NFLS that it expects no strings attached — i.e., no new regulations on timber practices.

The Gospel of Growth: One of the major failures of the NFLS report is its uncritical acceptance of the desirability of growth and development. The report does not identify desirable growth, but the pattern in this region is toward condos and ski resorts which enrich out-of-region greedheads and provide temporary boom and bust jobs, followed by higher taxes, broke natives and devastated ecosystems.

The report notes that former timberland is being taken out of production and subdivided for second homes. However, the concern of the report is with the loss of timberland, not environmental damage. PAW had expected the NFLS to call for a repeal of the federal income tax deduction on interest for second home mortgages. The draft makes no mention of this.

Aversion to Public Lands: Traditionally, there has been tremendous hostility to public lands in this region. Industry has exploited this sentiment skillfully, and the NFLS has uncritically accepted this sentiment. In the past, the public had access to industry lands, and apparently locals felt they had more control over lands owned by a corporation in Stamford, Connecticut than they had over federal lands. Environmentalists rarely challenged this faulty logic.

But times are changing. Industry often "gates" its land, charges admission, or sells to developers whose clients post "no trespassing" signs. Like it or not, our options are to hope industry remains and permits access

while flattening the forest, or public ownership. An editorial in *The Maine Sportsman* in August 1987 attacked the myth that public land "hurts local tax rates and erodes local control." Development, it noted, is what causes taxes to rise, and we have no control over industry decisions, whereas we can influence public land policy.

Polls in all four NFLS states routinely reaffirm that the public is willing to pay for healthy forests. For example, in March seven towns in southwestern Vermont voted to request the extension of the Green Mountain National Forest into their towns. Last year the Bennington Regional Planning Commission studied eight towns in southwestern Vermont that currently have National Forest lands. It concluded that "In no town, does National Forest System land ownership generate a negative balance per acre."

The NFLS prefers less than fee transactions, particularly easements. An easement can buy the development rights while allowing industry to continue harvesting wood. This appeals to industry, and it can prevent condo incursion, but it does not protect the forest. The Nash Stream (northern NH) easement permits the state of New Hampshire to clearcut the forests of the watershed in a 67 year rotation. It also allows tourist-related development, and a 5 million cubic yard sand and gravel mining operation 100 yards from the stream. The price of an easement, according to the draft, is 40-90% of the total cost of the land.

The NFLS proposes "incentives" to keep industry in the region, including tax breaks to encourage responsible management. On August 3 in Montpelier, Vermont, Stephen Harper, coordinator of the NFLS was asked: Have you calculated the cost to taxpayers of these tax breaks, subsidies, incentives, easements and other strategies? Answer: No.

Buying the forest lands, even at the inflated price of \$300 per acre, might well cost less than the subsidies. Unless the NFLS comes up with credible figures, however, we'll never know.

II. INDUSTRY: TODAY'S REALITY

Strange that so few ever come to the woods to see how the pine lives and grows and spires, lifting its evergreen arms to the light, — to see its perfect success; but most are content to behold it in the shape of many broad boards brought to market, and deem that its true success! But the pine is no more lumber than man is, and to be made into boards and houses is no more its true and highest use than the truest use of a man is to be cut down and made into manure.

—Thoreau, *The Maine Woods*

The Greatest Threat to the Northern Forests: The NFLS has uncritically accepted the industry line that developers are the biggest threat to our forests. Condo and second home development is indeed a catastrophe, especially in the Adirondacks, northern Vermont and New Hampshire, on lake-shores and rivers, and near ski resorts.

In focusing on development, however, the NFLS team (and most regional environmentalists) overlook the greatest threat to the long-term health of the northern forests: the unregulated clearcutting, herbiciding, and road-building of the timber industry. Except for citing pressures from hostile Wall Street takeovers and rising land values, the report makes no effort to analyze why industry might abandon the region. The real reason, of course, is the degraded condition of the woods from centuries of highgrading, clearcutting, and unsustainable levels of cuts.

In Maine, the paper industry is cutting spruce and fir almost three times faster than it is growing. A spruce-fir shortfall will begin next decade; White Pine and hardwoods are being overcut, and projections are for large increases in demand by 2000; whole tree harvesting for biomass boilers is accelerating nutrient loss; and the timber industry relies increasingly on herbicides. Mitch Lansky, long-time student of Maine forest mismanagement, has likened industry practices to Reaganomics. Reagan cut taxes, increased military spending, and promised to balance the budget. Industry has increased clearcuts, increased herbicide use to shorten rotations, and claims to be practicing "sustainable" forestry.

Vibrant Communities? The draft calls for a "healthy natural resource base" that "will sustain a productive economy and contribute to vibrant communities." (1-5) It points out that the dominant industry has been the timber industry, and pledges to save the "special character" of the region. Nevertheless, the draft states the following: "preliminary studies suggest high incidence of alcohol and drug abuse, above average suicide rates and a very serious 'brain drain' of young people leaving the region. Many families live in cycles of poverty that are very difficult break."

Few would advocate preserving this way of life, yet the NFLS report unthinkingly does. The NFLS disregards inescapable connections between out of region dominance of the economy and the high degree of poverty, and calls on us to grant further subsidies to the industry most responsible for this sad situation. The report fails to mention high cancer rates near mills, high accident rates among loggers, and decreasing jobs in the woods and mills despite increasing cut levels.

Industry Practices: In the decade and half before the 1986 tax reform, investment tax credits encouraged industry to expand mill capacity tremendously. In the years 1982-85 Great Northern Nekoosa reported profits totaling \$427.8 million, yet it actually received refunds from the US Treasury of \$47.2 million! International Paper, despite profits of \$581 million in the same period, received refunds of almost \$60 million! (*Maine Sunday Telegraph*, 8-3-86)

As a result of mill expansions in the 1970s, the yearly harvest doubled from 1970 to 1985, yet there was almost a 40% reduction of full-time loggers as industry became more mechanized ... and there is an oversupply of paper on the market. Much of the timber cut in the northern forests is exported to Canada to be processed. Industry could provide as many or more jobs and significantly reduce cut levels if it stopped exporting unprocessed logs and provided more value-added jobs at home. Unfortunately, industry is locked onto a highly mechanized, capital intensive treadmill. The economics of mechanization dictate that it mine the forest.

Regulations: Industry's control of Maine's government (and strong influence over the other study states' governments on forest issues) has thwarted meaningful regulations of its practices. Because of industry veto power, environmentalists have proposed regulations acceptable to industry. While ecologically appropriate regulations are essential, no regulations will save our forests unless we reduce our consumption of wood products and create vast biological preserves.

If industry is permitted to continue to clearcut, whole tree harvest, use soil compacting machinery, use herbicides, and build roads, forest degradation will continue to accelerate. Already, the forest's ability to recover is being lost. Yale Forestry Professor David M. Smith reports logged spruce-fir stands where there is no regeneration of those two species, either because the large harvesting equipment destroyed the juvenile spruce-fir that would have been the next generation forest, or the standing timber was so young when cut that an understory had not yet established itself. (*Forest Watch*, 6-87, p. 18)

III. PROPOSAL FOR A NORTHERN APPALACHIAN FOREST PRESERVE

The kings of England formerly had their forests "to hold the king's game," for sport or food, sometimes destroying villages to create or extend them; and I think that they were impelled by a true instinct. Why should not we, who have renounced the king's authority, have our national preserves, where no villages need be destroyed, in which the bear and panther, and some even of the hunter race, may still exist, and not be "civilized off the face of the earth ..."

—Thoreau, *The Maine Woods*

Our Forests Are Held Cheap: Anyone familiar with the degradation of the forests of the Northern Appalachians realizes that we take our forests for granted. During his first trip to the Maine woods in 1846, Thoreau noted: "The lumberers rarely trouble themselves to put out their fires, such is the dampness of the primitive forest; and this is one cause, no doubt, of the frequent fires in Maine of which we hear so much on smoky days in Massachusetts. The forests are held cheap after the white pine has been culled out..." (p. 53)

A recent survey of Maine citizens asked what are the greatest problems facing Maine today. Less than 1% mentioned the condition of the forests, even though Maine is today almost 90% forested. The northeastern states have by far the smallest amount of public land per capita of any region in the country. Less than 7000 acres of old growth remain in Maine (about 0.03% of Maine's 22 million acres). Acid deposition, ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect as well as logging and development threaten even these fragments.

Strategy for a Preserve Design: To assure biological diversity on all trophic levels, we need vast biological preserves in the Northern Appalachians. National Forests and National Parks have proven inadequate to the task. The creation of vast regional biological preserves and the passage of an Endangered Ecosystems Act are critical first steps. Surrounding the preserve cores should

be buffer zones that permit responsible logging and other human uses that do not compromise the biodiversity of the cores.

In addition to size, several other biological considerations are critical to designing appropriate preserves: the needs of migratory species, cavity dwellers, species that require a variety of successional stages during their life cycles, and species patchily distributed, as well as inclusion of species and ecosystems representing all vertical (altitudinal) and horizontal (forest, valley, wetlands, etc.) components of the region. Having nutrient-poor soils, the Northern Appalachians require greater areas to support viable populations than do areas with rich soils. The northern forests should be connected to marine preserves via the great rivers of the region.

As we confront the consequences of the greenhouse effect and ozone depletion, we must develop a strategy to deal with shifting climate zones and increased ultraviolet radiation penetration. We must also consider shifting climate zones associated with natural glacial-interglacial cycles. Normally, as climate zones shift, the associated biota also shift. But insular regions typically do not span a sufficient latitude to provide refugia for species ill-adapted to climate shifts, especially shifts accelerated by humans.

Presettlement forests of the Northern Appalachians, with their rich array of species and communities, were remarkably stable. Diversity leads to stability; stability leads to diversity. To restore biodiversity, we must end anthropogenic disruptions and protect the natural disturbance and succession regimes, and safeguard the adaptive and evolutionary options of species and communities.

The roadless areas identified in the *The Big Outside* serve as the seeds for the needed preserves. In Maine, essentially the northern half of the state should eventually be protected. This includes all large, currently roadless areas in Maine and the St. John and Allagash Rivers.

In New Hampshire, the roadless areas north of Route 110, and the headwaters and northern reaches of the Connecticut River are to be included. In addition, the White Mountain National Forest should be managed for biodiversity. It is contiguous to the New Hampshire sections of the North Woods Preserve, and though it is not within the NFLS study area, it should be considered part of the northern forests.

In Vermont, the roadless areas in the Northeast Kingdom, the Lake Willoughby region, the northern Green Mountains, and the Green Mountain National Forest should be incorporated into the preserve. In New York, the roadless areas in the Adirondacks should be expanded and kept "forever wild."

PAW proposes that the federal government purchase all large holdings as they come on the market. At first this will create a patchwork, but as more lands come on the market — or are condemned due to potential or actual mismanagement — the blank spaces in the preserve will fill in.

We should set a fair market price for the forest lands (\$250-300/acre) and inform industry that the US government will purchase the land now or later, but that the price has been set. There will be no speculation. Sales to developers at higher prices will lead to confiscation. If industry chooses to log the land before selling it, the sale price to the US government will be adjusted to reflect any irresponsible logging.

Human settlements along the peripheries of this preserve will not be disrupted, but will have to undergo significant changes. Jobs will be in labor-intensive, value-added wood products work. Wilderness restoration work will be an important component of the new economy.

Funding: Each year the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) receives \$900 million for the purchase of public lands. Currently, the fund has over \$7 billion. The proposed American Heritage Trust Act would create a better funding mechanism for the money currently in the LWCF.

PAW proposes that \$300 million a year for the next 10 years be appropriated to a newly-created Northern Appalachian Preserve Fund. The NAPF would be empowered to release funds quickly (30-60 days) to purchase large holdings. The claim that no money is available for large-scale land purchase is belied by the action of Congress to spend millions to save the Manassas Battlefield from a mall.

Who Speaks for the Forest? The sale of large forest lands in the northeastern states offers a once in a lifetime opportunity to recover our lost niche in the natural scheme. If we are to find the answers to assure a healthy future, we must ask the right questions: What is best for the land? Who speaks for the forest?

WILD ROCKIES EF! PROTESTS LOGGING AND OVERDEVELOPMENT IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

As reported in LITHA 1989 EF! Journal, commercial logging is occurring in Yellowstone National Park, a World Biosphere Reserve, the planet's first National Park, last refuge of the Grizzly Bear, cultural, spiritual, and literal watershed of a nation. Now the National Park Service (NPS) appears ready to grant permission to Brand S Lumber of Livingston, Montana, the company doing the roadside logging, to haul timber salvaged from burned areas of adjacent National Forests through Yellowstone Park — even though NPS's own rules forbid commercial hauling! That loggers expect approval for the haul is evidenced by the burned logs stockpiled near Cooke City. Salvage sales of up to 43.6 million board feet are imminent on the Gallatin and Shoshone National Forests. Not surprisingly, letters supporting the haul came from Senator Conrad "Bumpkin" Burns (R-MT), Representative "Rabid Ron" Marlenee (R-MT), and Montana Governor Stan Stephens. Five conservation groups, including the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, have promised to sue if the Park Service approves the haul.

Seeking to dissuade the NPS from allowing logging and log hauling in Yellowstone Park, Wild Rockies Earth First! descended on Yellowstone July 8-9 for "Free the Ecosystem," a Rally in Defense of Wilderness. We began our weekend of protest at Canyon Village. Canyon is slated for redevelopment and "consolidation" of tourist lodging facilities. While the existing lodging is a sprawling, ramshackle eyesore, and needs improvement or, better yet, dismantlement, we object to the scale of the proposed redevelopment. According to the 1988 Canyon Village Environmental Assessment, overnight visitor capacity is to be increased 400 "pillows" to nearly 2000/night. Redevelopment is to occur in several phases over a 10-15 year period. Many of the buildings will likely be winterized, which suggests that the NPS plans to expand the season of use at Canyon beyond the current 2 1/2 months. The EA does not address the negative impacts of an expanded season and an increase in visitors. Canyon lies in the midst of critical Grizzly Bear habitat. Use of the area by tourists in spring and fall would impact the Grizzly and other wildlife. The "off-seasons" should be times of rest and peace in Yellowstone, but instead are being promoted by NPS and concessionaires to increase tourism.

At Canyon we were once again subjected to the indignity of undergoing the NPS permitting process in order to be able to voice our outrage without being thrown in jail. We have since vowed to never again go through this belittling process, as it gives the NPS too much control over our actions. Besides, it's time for new tactics in Yellowstone — EF! protests are becoming an institution! Our Canyon protest was held amidst junk food emporiums, rubber tomahawk shops, and NPS propaganda pavilions. We tied banners to trees, some of us in the infamous bear suits, others in wolf (aardvark?) masks, and Moses Dogman in his Mountain Lion costume which looked like a tawny version of the Pink Panther. About 20 EF!ers were involved. After several hours of agitating via leaflets, conversations and signs, we ended with a rousing parade around the development, chanting "WE LET IT BURN, NOW LET IT ROT."

Our next day's target was Park HQ at Mammoth Hot Springs, where we would focus our protests on the roadside logging. Rumor had it that newly-appointed NPS Director James Ridenour was to appear in Yellowstone on the 9th or 10th. We hoped to greet him. So, there we were at Eagle Creek, our campsite north of the Park, swilling toxic substances, when Bill-Bob comes roaring in and announces that Ridenour is speaking at Mammoth in half an hour! Somehow we arrived right when Ridenour was finishing his speech to NPS employees. It was not a public function, but we entered anyway, hoisting banners for James's scrutiny: WOLVES FOR A GREATER YELLOWSTONE and FREE THE ECOSYSTEM. Angry rangers immediately surrounded us while Ridenour said something to the effect that Earth First! was there, as usual, and he welcomed us. This drew surprisingly lively applause from the NPS people — except for Chief Ranger Dan Sholly. Ridenour then asked if we would care to meet with him next morning.

Meet with him we did, in a slightly dazed condition due to the intensity of the previous evening's revelry. We asked basic questions about Gray Wolf reintroduction, preservation of biodiversity, and how the hell he thought he was qualified to oversee one of the world's most valuable wild areas. Ridenour, formerly of the Indiana Department of Natural Racehorses or some such,

and a Quayle crony, dodged our questions and generally failed to allay our fears that he is a sap and will do little to protect National Park wilderness. He has since come out against wolf reintroduction, reversing the NPS position on the issue. I fear that Bill Mott was the last of the old-time, truly conservation-oriented Directors. Ridenour is naught but a political tool.

That afternoon, though we were prohibited from approaching tourists in the busy areas around the hotel and trinket shops, we did manage to pass out several hundred flyers. Response was generally positive, but how many of these tourons will actually do something about the logging in Yellowstone Park? Press coverage of the protest was fairly good.

A series of conversations with Assistant Chief Ranger Gary Brown revealed unofficial NPS resistance to the logging and hauling. Brown admitted that the NPS had little control over Brand S and that Brand S had been cutting far too many trees, cutting too far from the road, and cutting green trees. The NPS has looked the other way. A drive along any of the roads where Brand S has logged shows what an atrocity is being committed. Clearcuts in some areas extend 300 feet back from the roads.

Superintendent Bob Barbee continues his reign of malfeasance with this pandering to the timber industry. His latest affront to Yellowstone was secretly granting favors to dude-ranch outfitters, allowing them to take tourists overnight into Pelican Valley. According to the 1987 Fishing Bridge EIS, Pelican is closed to overnight use as a "mitigation measure" to offset the impacts on Grizzly Bears of the tourist facilities at Fishing Bridge. This ban on overnight use of Pelican would have been unnecessary had the NPS lived up to its written promise to remove all facilities from Fishing Bridge. Now Barbee is allowing overnight use for certain sleazy individuals who whined loudly.

Please write or call Bob Barbee, Superintendent, Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; (307) 344-7381. Tell him to halt the roadside logging, not allow log trucks in Yellowstone, keep Pelican Valley closed to overnight use, and close Fishing Bridge!

—Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!

HOPE RISING FOR MONTANA'S SOUTH COTTONWOOD CANYON

by Phil Knight

As reported in the EF! Journal and the Wild Rockies Review, Plum Creek Timber Co. plans to log sections of land they "own" in the roadless portion of South Cottonwood Canyon in Montana's Gallatin Range. So far no logging or logging has occurred, thanks to the Concerned Citizens for Cottonwood (CCC). Due to this grassroots group's efforts, Plum Creek has shifted from a position of non-negotiation to an eagerness to sell the sections in question. Apparently it smells money — more than the timber would be worth — since the canyon has become so valuable to conservationists. So Plum Creek has set an inflated price on the sections (19 and 13), about 3 times the market value of the timber, and insists that 2 other logged sections be included in the deal "to consolidate their holdings." The CCC has been trying to raise \$2.8 million to purchase the land. In June, Plum Creek insisted that the money be paid by July 1 or logging would begin. Extortion? You bet. Plum Creek later "clarified" its position and stated that it would not log as long as "visible progress was being made" toward purchase of the sections.

The CCC has succeeded in garnering the support of Montana Senator Max Baucus and Representative Pat Williams. Baucus is attempting to secure Land and Water Conservation funds through a \$2 million request tacked onto the House Appropriations Bill. A joint committee will take up the proposal in September, but, ironically, funding for the South Cottonwood purchase may face competition from a request by the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to purchase Elk winter range near Yellowstone Park. It is a sad situation indeed when a single military tank may cost \$200 million yet the government will not provide \$10 million to make two environmentally important land purchases! The CCC is sending a lobbyist to Washington to push for the Cottonwood purchase, and rumor has it that Plum Creek may send a lobbyist with the same mission!

Plum Creeks have backed off another controversial logging show: Herrick Run on the west end of Lindbergh Lake in Montana's Swan Valley. Again, influential homeowners made them step back. Wealthy lakeshore residents finally took action when Plum Creek announced plans to log right down to the shore. Plum Creek has postponed the cut and offered to scale it back from 325 to 240 acres, likely just enough that it won't be visible from the lake. The attorney for the Lindbergh Lake homeowner's association indicated that Plum Creek's offer may forestall a lawsuit that the homeowners were considering against Plum Creek. Plum Creek has just restructured and is offering lots of stock on the market. Anything Plum Creek can do to improve its image with the wealthy — among whom environmental concern is becoming stylish — will make its stock more valuable. Meanwhile, it will continue the liquidation of forests on the 4-5 million acres it owns.

Throughout the Northwest, Plum Creek continues to ravage the landscape. Plum Creek is cutting in Upper Beaver Creek, a critical migration corridor between the Swan and Mission Ranges, trashing one of the steepest sections of the face of the Swan Range near the Bob Marshall Wilderness; and is raping the Piper Creek trail into the Mission Mountain Wilderness. Its cutting is degrading the Swan River, a major tributary of Flathead Lake, Montana's largest natural lake. According to the Friends of the Wild Swan Newsletter (8-89), "Plum Creek's ancient forest destruction is spreading to every

remaining roadless section in an attempt to 'beat' a Montana Forest Practices Act," which would regulate its logging practices.

Plum Creek has more than tripled the rate of cutting on its lands since 1980, amounting to 228 million board feet in 1987. Much of this is sent to the insatiable markets of the Pacific Rim. Plum Creek Executive Bob Boeh stated in 1986, "it's in our best interest to harvest the timber as quickly as we can...at least until we get out of this old-growth backlog." Plum Creek uses logging methods banned on public lands, including clearcuts of up to 640 acres and riparian zone logging. Reforestation is rare. Plum Creek will soon denude its own lands and is beginning to bid on public timber. Deforestation of private lands is increasing demand on already overlogged public lands to provide timber to overdeveloped mills and markets.

So, Plum Creek wants to improve its public image? Let's offer ideas. EF! has a list of demands for Plum Creek:

—Return all its 19th century railroad lands to

the public domain (most Plum Creek land came from this source).

—Monitor environmental effects of its private lands logging, with the monitoring process and results open to public scrutiny.

—Pressure the Forest Service for a moratorium on the cutting of public lands adjacent to lands already logged by Plum Creek.

—Lobby for a Montana Forestry Practices Act.

—Reforest all its logged lands before proceeding with additional logging.

—Allow no more clearcuts, no more roads!

Please write Plum Creek in support of these demands: David Leland, President, Plum Creek Timber Inc, First Interstate Building-23rd floor, 999 3rd Ave, Seattle, WA 98104. Write Yellowstone EF! for a Plum Creek fact sheet which can be used at demonstrations or sent to Plum Creek with sawdust wrapped in it: Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715.



Robert P. Gremius

North Absaroka Logging Nightmare Looms

Tie Creek is a roadless drainage in Montana's Gallatin National Forest on the north end of the Absaroka Range. Directly adjacent to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, Tie is part of the Mission Creek drainage, is important habitat for many Rocky Mountain wildlife species including Cutthroat Trout and Grizzly Bear, and is popular with hikers and outfitters. Soils here are steep and fragile. Conservation groups have proposed Tie for Wilderness designation. In 1982, Gallatin NF officials proposed destroying 280 acres of forest and building 6 miles of new road in Tie Creek. The decision to log was appealed successfully, resulting in a stay of the sale until such time as the Gallatin Forest Plan was completed. The Plan has since been completed (though it is under appeal by several groups, including Earth First!), but the Chief of the Forest Service directed the Gallatin Forest Supervisor to prepare a new decision document prior to selling timber in Tie Creek.

Perhaps to spite those who appealed the sale, Gallatin Forest officials have a new and worse plan for Tie Creek: Cut 650 acres of "mature/overmature" Lodgepole Pine/Douglas-fir forest (read: old growth) and

build up to 10.5 miles of new road. If the Freddies get Tie Creek, they will not stop there, but likely log the north face of Shell Mountain, a roadless area visible from I-90. Tie Creek and Shell Mountain are very marginal for timber production and these would likely be deficit sales. Pressure to log this area is coming from Brand S Lumber of Livingston, the company logging roadsides in Yellowstone Park.

Tie Creek needs your help! The Forest Circus will prepare a draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Tie Creek Sale which is expected to be available for public review in December of 1989, to be followed by a 45-day comment period. Do this or trees may fall!

Write the Gallatin NF and express your dismay at their proposal to log a roadless area contiguous with a designated Wilderness Area. Request a copy of the DEIS and tear it apart. Watch these pages, or the Wild Rockies Review, for an analysis of the DEIS and what to comment on. Write Fred Salinas, Livingston District Ranger, Rt 62, Livingston, MT 59047.

—Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!

VICE Infects Exxon Clean-up Crews

by Verena Gill

As the time of fierce Arctic winter storms approaches along the rugged southern Alaskan coastline, the salmon suicidally spawn and the bears feast. Bald Eagles soar from tree to tree, while Orcas and Humpbacks glide by to their winter homes. Usually no humans are seen in this pristine picture, but September 1989 has the outer Kenai Peninsula telling a different fall story. Mother Nature is doing what she usually does, but there is a brown, sickly smelling backdrop—Exxon's oil from the Valdez spill is still on the beaches and the big oil corporation is pulling out with not one beach clean to DEC (Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation) standards in the 800 or so miles befouled. The Exxon "cleanup" was a farce, a sham to make the world believe the utmost effort was put into the cleaning. Having spent the summer working on the clean-up as a representative of Earth First!, I have another tale to tell.

VICE (volunteer independent cleanup effort) is a bunch of "hippies" cleaning oiled rocks with a home-made machine. Actually cleaning beach, VICE is a thorn in the side of the oil giant. The rockwasher was designed by Homer resident Billy Day. When Mavis Muller spread the word to her fellow townspeople that EFlers on the Alaska campaign needed a place to stay, Billy kindly donated his cabin to our cause and we joined VICE.

On July 26, six EFlers joined the first VICE crew sent to Mars Cove, in the shadow of Gore Point, 100 sea miles from the town of Homer. At first, we only had a permit for type A cleanup—hand cleaning only. Type B clearance from the state would allow us to use the rockwasher.

VICE has several basic aims. The first is to clean a beach to DEC standards—which Exxon has failed to do. We want to prove that the beaches could have been cleaned if Exxon had really wanted to. The second is to do this with as little environmental impact as possible. The third is to unite the local community and let them take the situation

into their own hands. If we want Alaska's coastline clean, we must do it ourselves. We also must expose the truth about all the big oil corporations. All of them would have reacted in the same way as Exxon, for they do not care about our last frontier, only about the dollars they can squeeze from it.

In many places Exxon crews did more harm than good. They littered the water and beaches; and Exxon boats spilled oil, gas, diesel and hydraulic fluid into the already polluted waters. Cleanup crews were given strict orders by the state not to go ashore, as their impact on the fragile shoreline and forests would be tremendous. However, the remarkably warm and dry Alaskan summer lured workers ashore and many virgin areas were trampled. Some of the trouble stemmed from the high wages—\$17 an hour—that VECO (contracted by Exxon to organize the cleanup) paid workers. These attracted money hungry types, many from outside Alaska, who didn't give a damn about their surroundings. With such big wages, workers became Exxon's prostitutes. Exxon told them what to do and not to question it. Hence the little bit of media coverage filtering down to the lower 48 has everyone believing all is well.

VICE was the first cleanup crew to be granted a land camp site, so we have been closely watched for our impact. We stay on marked trails, put all waste/gray water into barrels to be shipped back to Homer, incinerate all burnable material in barrels, bury compost, and put the rest in recycle bins to be taken to Homer.

Our method of cleaning and decontaminating the beaches is very different from Exxon's. They bagged up the oiled matter they could see and sent it to an Oregon landfill or trucked it to Valdez to be incinerated into our atmosphere. VICE is picking up every rock, cleaning it in the rockwasher machine, then returning it to the clean beach. We put oily water collected from the machine into 55 gallon drums and ship it out. When Exxon teams cleaned the beach with scalding water (which a recent study

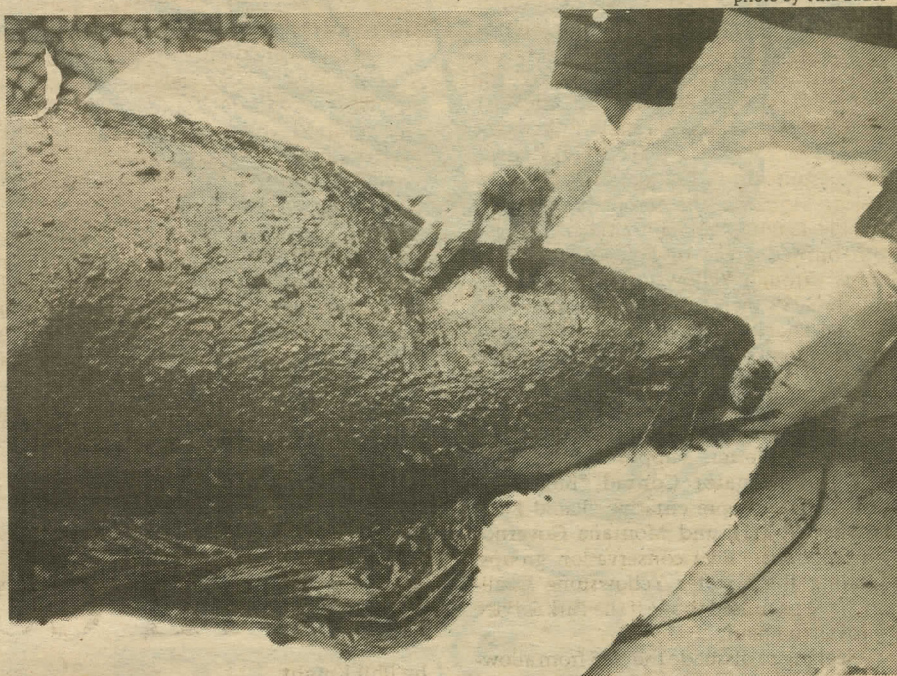


photo by Tina Bauer

Dead seal recovered from the beach of Mars Cove, Alaska, by volunteers with Alaska VICE.

cited as killing marine life on the beach to a 1 foot depth), the oily runoff water was allowed to drain back to the sea. There the oil was supposedly contained with booms and then picked up by skimmers, but it often escaped the containment boom, and re-oiled other beaches. At the end of our machine cleaning process, we will reintroduce the marine and beach life. The rockwasher simply uses water, so does not put detergents into the ocean. We use organic cleaners for our raingear and boots.

The September tides will be huge, and the parts we clean may be re-oiled by the tides. Each tide, each pounding wave drives the oil deeper into the gravel. It's a race

against time. Out of sight, out of mind is just what Exxon wants, so that next year they can tell us all the oil has evaporated.

Volunteers from all over the states joined in this direct action. VICE brought together environmentalists, animal rights activists, fishers, hunters, anarchists, ex-Exxon workers ... and made it work.

To make a tax-deductible donation, make check to Prince William Sound Fund - Homer and mail to VICE, c/o Homer Area Recovery Coalition, 3776 Lake St, Homer, AK 99603. T-shirts with the VICE logo (clenched fist with shovel) are \$11 ppd from VICE, POB 1520, Homer 99603.

EF! Alaska Task Force Storms North

by Michael Robinson

Exxon and other petroleum arch-criminals were hit this summer in the first Earth First! civil disobedience actions in Alaska. The Earth First! Alaska Task Force performed two major actions as well as helping local environmentalists. Despite serious problems with group dynamics, we succeeded in injecting a radical environmental perspective into the debate over the future of the oil industry in Alaska.

The first small group of EFlers arrived in the coastal towns of Valdez and Cordova shortly after the Round River Rendezvous and immediately began educating themselves about Alaskan issues in the wake of the Exxon holocaust. With the help of fishermen who took them to some of the dead beaches, the group was able to view the extent of the damage and the "cleanup."

Sterilizing Beaches for Public Relations

It became apparent to the EF! group that Exxon's cleanup was not cleaning up anything, and in fact was doing additional damage to Prince William Sound. Workers, paid over \$16 an hour, were scouring oiled rocks with hot water, forcing the oil between and below the rocks where it was much less accessible, and killing the microorganisms that would otherwise form the basis for life to return. Cleanup crews were flown to remote beaches, then were visited by TV crews, only to be flown out of the areas after the media departed. The impact of thousands of cleanup mercenaries (along with thousands of genuinely concerned people who were not allowed to really remove oil) was an additional impact on beaches that had seldom been visited by people before the spill.

At our first action, therefore, we demanded an immediate halt to the Exxon "cleanup." Elise Scott chained herself to the front door of the Exxon command center in Valdez, while two others draped a banner from the roof. Valdez is hundreds of miles from the nearest media outlets, yet through our own video-taping and press packets, combined with a flight to Anchorage, we managed to get both print and TV coverage of our action. Although the coverage was largely negative, stressing EF!'s "terrorist" nature, a few weeks later the state Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) acknowledged that Exxon's cleanup was

damaging beaches. Our "disreputable" account provided part of the basis for DEC's subsequent stance.

A Pact With The Devil

By spending time with fishermen and other Alaskans, we also got a sense of the ambivalent relationship of many Alaskans toward both the natural world and the oil industry. Alaskans pride themselves on their independence, which many achieve by supplementing wage labor with fishing, hunting and gardening. Commercial fishermen likewise derive their independence from the natural world, albeit in a destructive manner. Until recently, many Alaskans thought the oil industry was compatible with environmental security. Schools in small towns sport indoor swimming pools paid for with oil money, and every Alaskan resident is given a hefty annual allowance from oil receipts.

The spill shattered the illusion that Alaska could have both an oil industry and intact ecosystems. It traumatized people and communities. After the spill, Valdez was invaded by an army of government and Exxon workers and officials, journalists, and environmentalists. The atmosphere when we got there was half refugee camp and half boom town. Crime had dramatically increased and tension was palpable on the streets. The oil terminal itself was guarded by local police, the Coast Guard, FBI, CIA, and a SWAT team. A civil disobedience action there could have resembled a five minute Tiananmen Square scene.

In the town of Homer on the Kenai Peninsula the spill has also led to an increase in social problems, prompting a local community center to issue a brochure on dealing with feelings evoked from the death of cherished areas. The spill led to a mini-exodus of workers joining the Exxon cleanup and prompted local wage inflation. Wages from the cleanup are apparently spurring a building boom in Homer, contributing to economic growth which has already caused severe economic hardship for a locally owned natural food store (due to competition with a chain food store). Indirectly, the spill has planted the roots of community instability.

On the plus side, the spill galvanized Homer, already strongly bioregional, into community action on behalf of the Sound. Local activist Mavis Muller organized a suc-

cessful seven-cities banner hanging emphasizing that Alaskans are fighting for their threatened land and water. Other Homerites started an independent cleanup effort designed to actually remove oil from beaches. The spill may incite people in Homer and elsewhere to turn to greater community independence and alternatives to the oil economy.

Nevertheless, the state as a whole is so hooked on oil money that no group before our arrival was saying that all oil development in Alaska should be closed down. Much of the debate focused on better cleanup technology for the next oil spill.

The Second Action

As a therapeutic response to this nihilistic mass-psychosis, in mid-August we hit the Anchorage headquarters of the Alyeska Pipeline Company, a front group for the several multinational oil companies (including Exxon) that all but rule Alaska. In spite of a space-age security system, EFler Rodney Webb from Fairbanks and a man who called himself Steve Cowper Jr. gained the top of the building. Unfurling a banner reading "Big Oil — Death of the Future," they lowered themselves off a walkway and hung suspended on both sides of the banner. On the sidewalk below, a lively picket ensued, with protesters demanding the immediate closure of the Alyeska pipeline. Several passersby joined the picket, testifying that Alaska has the potential for a grassroots radical environmental movement. Alaskans' traditional independence extends to a freedom of thought unknown to the masses in the syphillized world.

The press ate it up, despite the revelation that "Steve Cowper Jr." was not the son of Alaskan governor Steve Cowper, but was actually San Diego activist Todd Schulke. The Anchorage Times carried two front page photos of the action, and all three TV stations gave it and our message prominent coverage.

Group Problems

The rest of our time in Alaska was spent aiding local environmentalists in community events and restoration attempts, including the Homer volunteer cleanup effort, designed to set a standard for Exxon to follow. This elicited controversy within our group. Some people felt that the independent cleanup had a radical potential in mak-

ing the costs of future spills prohibitive (because a real cleanup is very expensive). Others in the group felt that the effort, though important, was simply mitigative and drained energy from our "no more oil" campaign.

In any event, our group's involvement in the independent cleanup supplanted a potentially dramatic anti-oil action that we had already planned, leaving some feeling frustrated and bitter. It also became evident while planning the Alyeska action that we disagreed on our basic message. Several people thought an emphasis on closing the pipeline down would weaken our credibility. Fortunately, in our public statement ecological credibility, as opposed to social credibility, prevailed.

Another problem arose through disagreement over group process. One very active member of the task force often felt compelled to direct the whole group, frequently referring to the campaign as "my campaign." This attitude proved debilitating and contentious. In future EF! road campaigns, participants should discuss such basics as strategy, tactics, and consensus decision-making before leaving home.

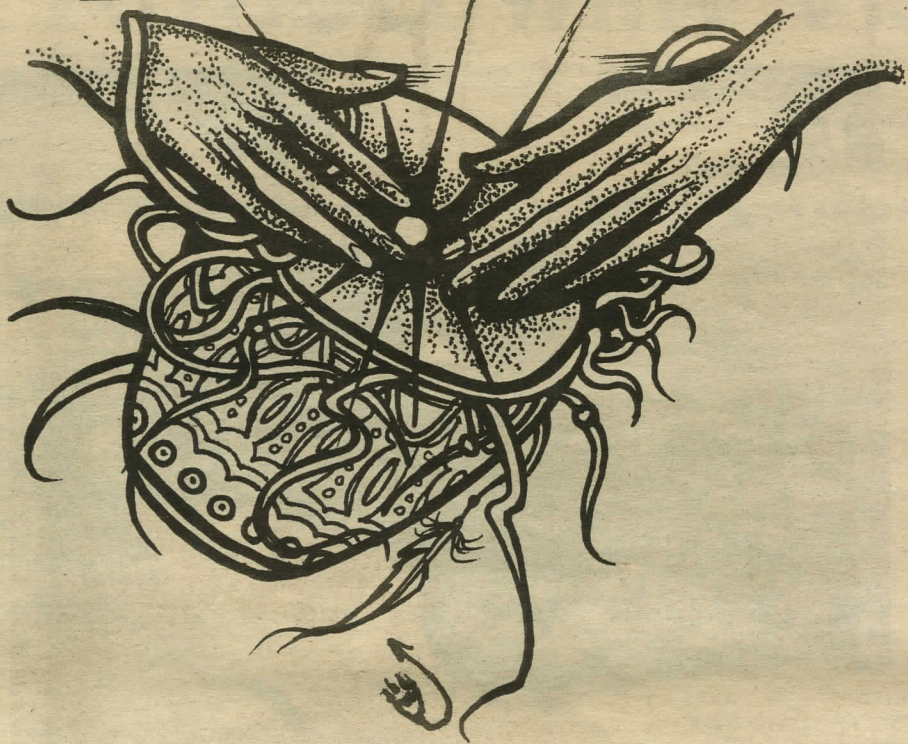
Despite the problems, the task force's actions were successful. Todd and Elise are staying through an Alaska winter to facilitate the growth there of the radical environmental movement.

What We Can All Do

Next March 23, the day before the anniversary of the spill, Earth First! will hold a National Day of Outrage against the oil industry. Our message will link the related catastrophes of habitat destruction and the greenhouse effect. We tentatively plan to demand an immediate halt to all drilling and transport of oil in ecologically sensitive areas, the start of a complete phase out of the oil industry, and capital punishment (death penalty) of egregious oil criminals (oil industry executives and their government lackeys, such as Senator Bennett Johnston, D-LA).

Actions can range from pickets at gas stations to blockades at refineries, oil wells, and off-shore leasing sights. If you'd like to participate, contact EF! Boulder (Box 12243, Boulder, CO 80303). We will send out press packets and other helpful materials in time for the actions. We welcome help in putting this together.

TRIBAL LORE



SAPPHIRE SIX UPDATE

Ed. note: As reported in past issues of the Journal, the Sapphire Six are EFlers sentenced to large criminal and civil fines for occupying logging equipment in Oregon, part of the ongoing campaign to stop clearcutting of old-growth forests in the Kalmiopsis.

We are appealing the lower court's decision ordering us to pay \$30,000 to Huffman & Wright Logging Co. While we initially kept the cost of transcripts down to only that which the appeals court absolutely required (a mere \$2000), H&W's star lawyer, Mark Rutzick, and his college buddy, Curry County Judge Hugh Downer, ordered us to pay another \$1500 and provide all the transcripts to the court.

The appeal cannot continue without this expense, and we only have a week to finalize the appeal. Thanks to the generous support of the Earth First! Legal Offense Fund, we are able to meet this expense. However, EFLIOF is now out to the tune of \$1500. Please continue to support EFLIOF. David Atkin, our lawyer, has generously donated all of his time to this case (two years so far!) - thanks David! Send donations to: EFLIOF, PO Box 10384, Eugene, OR 97440, and earmark them for the Sapphire Six. Thanks!

—Karen Wood

Winema NF Offices Hit by Friend-of-the-Forest

Anyone who has sworn "Enough!" after stumbling over garbage in the woods left by loggers will appreciate the following poignant tale:

On reporting to work one fine morning in July, the staff of the Winema National Forest headquarters discovered a large pile of garbage immediately outside the Supervisor's office door. The heap, apparently left by a midnight skulker calling himself "friend-of-the-forest," included assorted logging detritus: a worn rubber tire, spray paint cans, chains, broken bottles, plastic bags, unidentifiable stinking refuse.... Attached to the door was a sign saying:

Dear Supervisor Coonce:

This little protest is designed to effect an end run around the Forest Service bureaucracy by getting your personal attention. This here garbage was collected from various logging decks in the Winema NF, which is supposedly under your administration.

Backpackers are told to "pack it out" while loggers are permitted to dump their shlick anywhere they please. We need one standard for everybody. Indeed, can you think of a better way to start teaching loggers respect for the earth than by requiring them to pack out what they take in? Speaking as one who loves to hike these woods, I am offended by such leavings and tired of picking them up. Enough is enough. Yesh Gvul.

As Supervisor, you have the power to correct this problem by simply issuing a directive.

I've made my last trip to the dump. From here on out the shit stops at YOUR stoop. Moreover, if we don't get action, next time I'll be back with a dumptruck.

Sincerely,
a friend-of-the-forest

Whether this was simply a lone episode, or a foretaste of bigger things to come remains to be seen. Has the great garbage rebellion begun? Future issues will tell.

—The Mutant

Ann Arbor Becomes a Bastion of Earth First!

Following an inspiring rendition of the Dave and Dave Show (Brower and Foreman)

Page 8 Earth First! September 22, 1989

in February, a local EFl group emerged in the Ann Arbor (MI) area. The group's first action was to declare the former Waterloo and Pinckney State Recreation Areas an official EFl Wilderness Recovery Area. This land — created during the last glacial advance by the merging of two major lobes — was home to Moose, Bald Eagles, and Timber Wolves until clearcutting, road building, and overhunting depleted the hills, marshes and streams.

EFlers joined forces on four occasions this spring to begin the restoration process by planting over 400 native tree seedlings. When it became known that some of the land was being overrun illegally by hormone-wired adolescent twits on ORVs, the Michigan Department of Transportation shut off the primary access route. Also, a sign declaring a new "development" was more appropriately named by replacing the first "s" in "Whispering Pines" with an "m."

In addition to these unauthorized shenanigans, hardcores spent several weekends canoeing stretches of rivers that hadn't been traveled in many decades. Since Michigan is surrounded by big water (the Great Lakes) and was originally covered largely by marshes (most now filled or drained), early human inhabitants used the abundant waterways to cross the land and get from lake to lake. In recreating these routes, EFlers saw parts of the landscape that few humans now visit.

It's not all been work, though, for who are we not to heed Brower's insistence that fun be involved in whatever we do? We've made sure to consume inebriating substances and dance our fool heads off. In fact, the Heads (Talking) have produced the theme for our group in a song called (Nothing But) Flowers (There was a shopping mall/ Now it's all covered with flowers/YOU GOT IT, YOU GOT IT). We have chosen a name Wapin' EFl, after the native Potawatomi word for "daybreak." (One fanatic pointed out it's also a contraction of Waterloo and Pinckney. Hmm. Something strange is going on here...)

The autumn agenda has begun to fill. The remaining ORV access routes will be shut off and the Earth will begin healing the scars. (Anyone with experience or information on repairing ORV-inflicted damages, please contact us.) Management of the state forests is up for review, and we'll lead the call for less "harvesting" and more habitat. EFl Wilderness Expeditions will go from the water to the land, hiking several abandoned railroad grades that cross some of the most undisturbed areas around. Of course there will be the obligatory purging of brain cells, and if all else fails, rallying around the splinter group, CENGA, or Citizens for the Encouragement of the Next Glacial Advance. If we can't change things, the glacier will!

For information, write Wapin' EFl at 317 S. Division #89, Ann Arbor, MI 48104; or call Bob Treemore at 313-878-3805.

Maxxam Update

Maxxam Corporation's slaughter of most of the world's last unprotected virgin Coast Redwood groves continues practically unabated. Even under intense litigation — including five concurrent lawsuits by the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) halting 2000 acres of Maxxam's proposed logging, and a \$2.5 billion suit by former Pacific Lumber stockholders swindled by Maxxam's 1985 takeover of the Humboldt County company — Maxxam continues its schedule of triple the pre-takeover cut, leveling approximately 10,000 acres per year. The following is a grove-by-grove breakdown.

HEADWATERS FOREST

Two EPIC lawsuits, in 1987 and 88, halted over 400 acres of logging within this 3000 acre grove, the world's largest unprotected virgin redwood stand. However, Pacific Lumber (Maxxam) in July of this year was improving a road into Little South Fork Elk River, the primary drainage in Headwaters Forest, while the west bank of Little South Fork was newly flagged for roading. The flags have twice been removed. Due to its relatively large size, the 96% elimination of the original redwood biome, and the absence of similar redwood groves within a 25-mile radius, Headwaters Forest is among the world's most important biological remnants. Litigants and direct activists are poised to defend Headwaters Forest and activists should be ready to drop everything and travel to Humboldt County in the event Maxxam files a timber harvest plan (THP) for this area.

ALL SPECIES GROVE

Among the most tragic deforestation stories is that of All Species Grove. Three years ago this stand covered over 800 acres and contained a headwater flat of giant redwood that rivaled in grandeur any protected or unprotected redwood stand. Logging here has been stopped by three tree-sits, an occupation and demonstration by 150 people, deflaggings, deroadings, and other mischief, yet Maxxam has reduced the grove to about 300 acres and has cut the entire All Species Creek micro-drainage.

BOULDER CREEK GROVE

Humboldt Earth First!ers never publicly acknowledged this 300-acre redwood grove due to lack of logging activity therein and the realization that voracious logging usually follows such acknowledgement. Located within two miles of both Headwaters Forest and All Species Grove, this stand — where trees average seven feet in diameter — is now being logged under an illegal plan approved in August this year by the corrupt California Department of Forestry (CDF). The THP acknowledges that the 222 acre cut "is within the known range of the goshawk, Olympic salamander, tailed frog, red tree vole, Pacific fisher, spotted owl, and marbled murrelet," but claims the grove "is an isolated island of habitat that does not connect to other similar habitat or provide a corridor to other habitats."

SHAW CREEK GROVE

This 400-acre redwood stand, two miles south of All Species Grove, has been severely impacted by roads and adjacent logging of "residual timber" (trees left by pre-Maxxam Pacific Lumber selection cuts). A plan proposing to log nearly the entire grove is still tied up in Superior Court, and no new THPs have been filed for this area.

OWL CREEK GROVE

Three years ago 900 acres, Owl Creek Grove is now less than 400 acres. An EPIC lawsuit last year halted 300 acres of logging in this grove, but an approved 1986 plan allows current logging and roads on the creek itself, in the middle of the redwood island.

NANNING CREEK GROVE

Another grove purposely not identified by Earth First!, the Nanning Creek stand may fall if CDF approves a Maxxam THP, submitted in August, proposing to log all 300 acres of the steep redwood island. This grove is just one mile from the Pacific Lumber-owned town of Scotia, and is frequented by loggers for recreation.

MATTOLE RIVER/BEAR RIVER GROVE

At 5000 acres this low elevation coastal Douglas-fir/hardwood/meadow ecosystem is the largest and most important biologic island on California's famous Lost Coast. CDF this year approved clearcuts totaling 200 acres on the North Fork Mattole River, while Maxxam is currently working on clearcuts totaling nearly 300 acres on Bear River.

LARABEE CREEK GROVE

Left virtually untouched by Maxxam since the takeover, Pacific Lumber is now clearcutting nearly 200 acres from this steep 1500 acre Douglas-fir stand. Combined with 2000 acres of adjacent BLM old growth, this isolated stand is biologically crucial.

—Greg King, Humboldt EFl

Lancaster Logging Altercation

Employees of family-run Lancaster Logging became violent August 16 in Whitethorn, California, during a routine road blockade protesting the company's timber cutting. Working until 9:30 PM, they fired guns every 15 minutes that evening, while taking some of the last forest (hardwoods) from Lost River, a tributary to the Mattole River. The protest was to be a tree-sit coinciding with Earth First!'s National Tree-sit; Lancaster, however, shut down all but hauling operations upon learning of our plans. Lancaster employees repeatedly ran the 30 person blockade with pick-up trucks, echoing a reaction the previous month during a demonstration at the same site when Whitethorn resident Bill Matthews was

grazed by a speeding semi log truck.

Whitethorn is no ordinary burg. The town is a small store, post office, auto repair shop, and payphone. Outlying areas include Sinkyone Wilderness State Park (home of Sally Bell Grove); King Range National Conservation Area; and the upper Mattole/Whale Gulch community, among the first Northern California places settled by "back-to-the-landers," 20 years ago. Poets, potters, pinkos and pushers inhabit Whitethorn, where rednecks grow pot and hippies carry guns.

On August 16, protesters in Whitethorn blockaded only the haul trucks, but insisted that loggers drive slowly along the State Park road leading to the logging site. Words became heated and a wife [sic] of landowner Doyle Lancaster ripped a camera from the hands of protester Hal Carlstad and smashed it on the ground. An elderly man, removing firewood from Lancaster land, smashed the camera lens with an axe. The old man earlier had sped through the demonstrators on the narrow road, narrowly missing children. He then threatened detractors with chunks of firewood, one of which hit Bill Matthews's head.

Soon David Lancaster, Doyle's son, became hysterical, alternately laughing and screaming while throwing punches and pushing people off the public road. Young Lancaster then drew a shotgun from his pick-up and threatened to kill us. He was restrained and disarmed by his father, but as he wrestled on the ground with a heap of people he had just attacked, a Lancaster employee twice fired the gun in the air.

While protesters left, young Lancaster screamed, "I'm going to kill you all." Injuries were minor, except those of Whitethorn resident Mem Hill, whose nose David Lancaster punched and fractured as she stood quietly beside the road. No police were present during the violence. Two California Highway Patrol officers left just before Lancaster snapped. Matthews had pointed out to local CHP chief Mert Bart Lancaster's shotgun in the pick-up, but Bert said of the road, "private, nothing I can do." The road is state-owned. When Mendocino County sheriffs arrived, they refused to arrest David Lancaster. I asked presiding sheriff's sergeant Stapleton, "What if Lancaster keeps his promise and shoots me?"

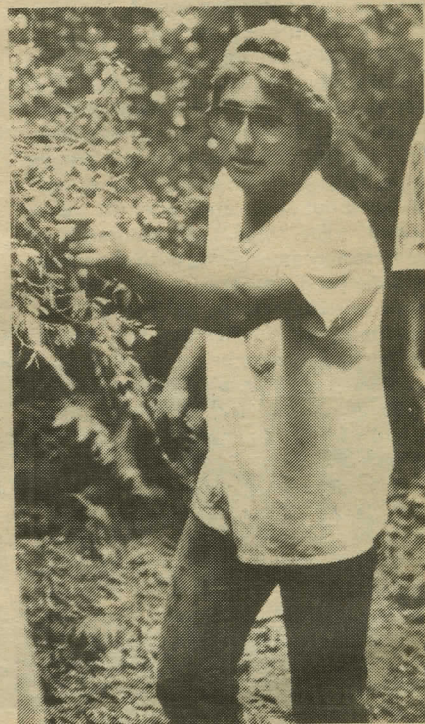
"I can't predict the future," replied Stapleton.

"So next time I should bring a gun?" "That's your constitutional right," said the representative of one of California's most bureaucratically corrupt counties. David Lancaster was later that evening seen stalking the county road, carrying his gun.

After taking statements from the loggers, sheriff's deputies refused to take statements from demonstrators. Sgt. Stapleton said protesters must travel to Willits — a 3 hour drive — to file complaints against Lancaster. Meanwhile, a sheriff's deputy photographed all demonstrators and no loggers. Demonstrators drove to Willits, only to have Stapleton at this substation say, "You'll have to take this to State Parks; we don't have jurisdiction." Local State Park headquarters is in Weott, two hours north.

As of August 25, there has been no further logging on Lancaster land. Protesters filed criminal complaints against David Lancaster and plan a civil lawsuit against the company. Two demonstrators filed complaints charging Sgt. Stapleton and the Mendocino County Sheriff's Department with bias and negligence. Two lawyers have thus far been retained. To help pay victims' legal fees, send donations to EFl, POB 1031, Redway, CA 95560. Earmark the donation "legal defense."

—Greg King, Humboldt EFl



Logger David Lancaster gets violent during haul truck blockade in Whitethorn, CA.

photo by Greg King

Ecoteurs Leave Hazardous Waste Containers in St Louis

On July 27, Earth Firsters (who later identified themselves as the Jesse Helms Artistic International Eco-Gorilla Conspiracy) placed 3 containers labeled "bio-hazardous waste" near the Gateway Arch and close to the Mississippi River in St. Louis, Missouri. Their aim was to dramatize the plight of the once mighty Mississippi, now our nation's longest sewer system.

An EFi communique stated, "This is a river choked of its life by industrial waste — this action symbolizes the laying to waste of our children's future and our forefathers' vision...."

At no time was the public in any danger. The bio-hazardous containers were filled with rags and an organic mixture of fish emulsion and blood meal. (A *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reporter told me the mixture "really stunk.") All major media in St. Louis covered the event but refused to air it. Said the NBC affiliate newscaster, "This was an attempt by the environmental movement to use the media as a conduit for their own personal beliefs. This wastes the taxpayer's money because health officials had to analyze what these people left behind."

Unfortunately that newscaster did not expound upon Monsanto Chemical, which, as reported by Greenpeace, releases over 20 million pounds of pesticide contaminates yearly into the Mississippi River.

—Orin Langelie, Big River EFi

RACE Wins!

The August issue of *EF!* described the efforts of the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE) and the Association of Concerned Environmentalists (ACE) to stop clearcutting on the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois. These efforts are proving successful. RACE announced recently that for the first time in the history of the Shawnee, the US Forest Service (FS) canceled two sold (one partly cut) timber sales, the Bear Creek and Cave Valley sales.

After documenting numerous FS violations of the National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act, RACE activists organized a massive public response to the proposed clearcuts. The general public, scientific community, and state and national elected officials joined RACE in demanding that the sales be terminated. RACE and ACE successfully obtained stop work orders on all planned clearcut timber sales on the Shawnee NF. Cave Valley and Bear Creek are the first two decisions to be announced; eight more are forthcoming.

—RACE, West: Pomona General Store, Pomona, IL 62975 (618-893-2997); East: Rt.1, Brookport, IL 62910 (618-564-2878)

ART ECO

Artists in the service of Gaia

Art Eco (art ek'o) Fine Arts n. 1. An influential genre of artistic expression of the late 20th century characterized by concern for the deteriorating environment of Planet Earth. 2. Art used to protest industrial/economic rape of natural resources. Also called Art Ecological.

With paintbrushes tucked in their belts and tubes of forest green and raw sienna stuck in bandoleers, a convoy of bushjacketed artists threads its way through the smoldering ruins of a once lush mountain-side.

Lumber company security guards stop and check each vehicle before allowing entry into the active logging site. At the end of the gravel road the artists reach a trailhead and one of the hottest conflicts in British Columbia — the giant spruce forest of the Carmanah Valley. Here on the front lines of the battle to save some of the last old growth forest on the West Coast, easels are set up just meters away from the chainsaws.

For 75,000 years artists have evoked our spiritual connection with Mother Earth and used Nature as source of inspiration, decoration, and as a model for fresh ideas. Today this very source is under attack.

Clearcut logging has devastated the once continuous carpet of virgin forest in British Columbia, leaving eroded slopes and ruined salmon spawning beds. Of the many environmental groups battling the industrial lords, the Western Canada Wilderness Committee is the most effective in BC. It is through their effort that the Carmanah Valley presently has one of the highest environmental profiles.

Spearheading the campaign to raise public concern, Arn Hansen of the WCWC has organized a company of artists to help save the forest. The idea is simple: a hundred of BC's best artists will each produce a painting to be auctioned to raise funds and media attention. The idea quickly gained newspaper and broadcast coverage.

At the bottom of the valley we reach our

base, Camp Heaven. We gather to hear Willy Sproat, the last living native from this valley. Offering a welcome to his ancient tribal home and remorse for its impending devastation, he remembers his grandfather's life and the occasions when the tribe would need to cut down a tree. Then it took many men with small hand tools several days "working like beavers" to fell a single tree. When the tree started to tip, everyone would scatter for safety. The natives then turned to avoid seeing it hit the ground, believing this would allow the tree's spirit to be released.

To the forest companies, Carmanah Valley is a tree farm license slated for cutting. In an effort to prevent this, volunteers are building a trail to the ancient giants. This is a "People's Park." School children, weekend hikers and nature enthusiasts come to experience the wonder of an old growth forest. Everywhere are towering monuments — 600 year old spruce, 1300 year old cedar.

Some artists wander off by themselves, quietly absorbed in their work. Others take a stand in front of the cameras. Interviewers ask them about their motivations for donating work to an environmental cause.

Amidst the tangled roots of nurse logs in a spongy skunk cabbage swamp, the rotting hulk of an ancient Sitka Spruce presides over the generations. Tacked to its trunk is a handmade plaque dedicated to Dave Parker, the province's Forest Minister. "There are only three trees worth saving in Carmanah Valley and they're all but dead," asserts his quote. Above on the ridge we can hear the chainsaws. Meanwhile, on the steps of the BC legislature, TV reporters ask loggers for their side of the story.

"If it comes to cutting down the last tree or feeding my kids it'll be the tree that goes."

"Jobs!" cry the politicians ... forcing this to become an industrial economic/moral concern, rather than ... planetary environmental issue it really is. When an issue becomes moral, there is no discussion, no understanding of other positions. It is simply right or wrong. A job or no job, food or hunger...

Now this is an issue to which an artist can relate. With no bargaining power to fight for their job security, every meal is savoured.

Discussions become more political as the days pass. The act of networking becomes as powerful as the times alone in the forest with the canvas. Most of the artists and supporters want this network to continue ... to use their art to intensify the struggle. Paintings that previously would be considered mere landscapes now take on the power of a cohesive environmental action.

Various levels of political awareness are represented here. Said one artist, "Before I came to Carmanah I was so uninformed that I could easily have become part of the *Share the Forests* group." The forest industry, attempting to counteract the effectiveness of this Environmental Art Happening, organized their own. Their artists were enticed with the vision of *sharing the forests*, an industry catch phrase for letting loggers have free reign. Standing on the edge of this esthetic blight, the newspeak logic of recreation and clearcutting being compatible should be enough to burn an artist's umber.

Several who knew of the lumber industry's project express the fear that most of its artists did not understand they were becoming advertising pawns. The offer of transport, camp amenities and establishment security was exchanged for paintings extolling the industry's slogan "Forests Forever."

"Well isn't the Western Canada Wilderness Committee offering the same bribe to make their point?" counters a doubting artist.

Indeed the Committee's support team has provided for our every want. But they are here as volunteers, giving freely of their time and talents as much as the artists themselves. "Besides," we preach, "our Side is telling the truth."

"But you aren't telling the truth! You write that we drove through smoldering clearcuts. But the fires were set months ago before the fire season and are out now."

We admit she is right. Our techniques of exaggeration and selective editing were learned from our own experience in the advertising industry. "In fact, doesn't every artist and writer select composition, and edit or enhance elements to paint a stronger picture, or write a more forceful piece of work?"

The difference between them and us is the purpose to which we put our art. The WCWC's art show is encouraging the public to see for themselves and make their own decisions. The timber industry, in contrast, has been producing TV commercials reassuring a couchbound population that there is no need to worry ... the company has "everything under control."

On the last day, at the edge of the clearcut, a woman sits painting the jarring contrast between the old growth forest and the logged devastation. Loggers shout

photo by Orin Langelie



A recent clearcut in Illinois' Shawnee National Forest.

"Fucking asshole!" as they drive by.

"If we have to fight to save what's left of the wilderness, then the emergence of Art Eco will be one of our most powerful weapons," she recounts. "I'm proud to be in the service of Gaia's army. I felt their fear and was empowered by the thought that I could be such a threat to them." Indeed the brush is mightier than the chainsaw.

For information about organizing an environmental art action, contact Arn Hansen, WCWC, 20 Water St., Vancouver, BC V6B 1A4 CANADA.

—Carl Chaplin, Linda Bassingthwaighe, The Art Company

Rape of Southern Illinois

The remaining forests of southern Illinois are in critical danger. Missouri's East Perry Lumber Company and Illinois's C&G Timber have launched a 2-pronged attack, with the cooperation of the Illinois Department of Conservation (DOC) and the United States Forest Service (USFS), on the Trail of Tears State Forest and the Shawnee National Forest.

East Perry started timber cutting in the Trail of Tears (noted for its hardwood timber) on August 21. The Illinois DOC granted East Perry a 10 year plan to cut the 6000 acre forest, which is the oldest standing forest in the state. The plan is reportedly illegal because no bid was announced to the public and no environmental assessment was ever filed. Furthermore, Trail of Tears is known to contain Indian burial grounds, and the only archaeological study ever done here appears to have been lost by the US Department of Interior.

On August 31, C&G began cutting the Townhall area of the Shawnee National Forest. The company is cutting from dawn to dusk and is reportedly camping in the forest to protect their equipment from radical environmentalists. Earth First! has been accused by authorities of placing nails in the path of logging trucks.

The cutting of the Trail of Tears prompted John Wallace of Big River EFi to ascend and occupy a Black Oak on August 24. Wallace is believed to be the first EFi'er to tree-sit in the Midwest. The action received media coverage in southern Illinois, southern Missouri, and western Kentucky.

Mark Frech, director of the Illinois DOC, publicly stated that only sick and diseased trees are being cut. Jan Thomas, of the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE) disagreed, stating, "only the sick trees are being left. Trees 100 to 140 years old are being clear cut. The DOC is blatantly lying to the people."

Darryl Cherney of South Humboldt EFi!

in California has graciously offered tree-sitters for this struggle if citizens will pay transportation costs. Let's put Darryl and friends up a tree! Please send contributions, or caltrops, to Big River EFi, POB 189, Pacific, MO 63069.

—Orin Langelie, Big River Earth First!

Timber Framers Rebuke Forest Service

The Timber Framers Guild of North America (POB 1046, Keene, NH 03431) mailed a letter, which emerged last year from the Guild's annual conference, to the Forest Service that stated "... our interests are damaged by current US Government forest management policies ... Trees are renewable; even old growth could be, but not under the present management policies of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The government must take responsibility for the strict husbanding of what little remains of this resource until it has instituted policies providing for the replacement of old growth timber." The Guild seems willing to accept high prices and small supplies to avoid becoming "the last generation to work with lumber from old growth trees." Entailed by the Guild's recommendations would be 400-500 year rotations on FS lands, as opposed to the current 50-100.

Finger Lakes Green Fund Proposed

Every product we buy has a cost that no person is paying. It's hidden, but significant; it's the cost of the product's manufacture, transport, consumption, and disposal *on our planet*.

No product is exempt from environmental costs. Normally these are "external costs" not reflected in the selling price of a product. If the environmental damage caused by a product is repaired, even partially, it is generally done so at the expense of the taxpaying public. By making certain products available, businesses shape our consumer decisions. We often have no knowledge about a product's environmental impact, or if we do, we have few if any options for lowering it.

A group of environmentally concerned businesses are proposing to incorporate such external costs into the price of their products. An example is Acorn Designs, a business I run in Trumansburg, New York. We produce notecards and other paper products on 100% recycled paper and package them in biodegradable cellophane, which is a wood product. Still, the manufacturing of recycled paper and cellophane, the printing process,

continued on page 10

Tribal Lore . . .

continued from page 9

the shipping of the goods, all cause pollution and deplete resources.

To offset such costs I, along with other environmentally oriented businesses, am proposing a green tax, to make consumers aware of the true cost of our products to the environment and to try to actually pay that cost. At the time of purchase, consumers are presented with an option to pay a green tax as we explain our product's impact on our planet. We ask for 9% of the purchase total. Although there is no way to arrive at an exact environmental cost, we feel that 9% is sufficient to make people think about their commitment to environmental quality but is not so high that nobody will pay. More importantly, it might enter people's consciousness permanently and make them reflect on every product they could purchase. For instance what is the environmental cost of styrofoam, a petroleum-based product? Many products we buy are packaged in styrofoam, in such forms as packing "peanuts" and fast-food containers. The manufacture of styrofoam releases many highly toxic chemicals into the environment and depletes a non-renewable resource whose extraction poses environmental threats. If the styrofoam is manufactured with CFCs, it depletes our world's ozone (one CFC molecule may destroy 10,000 ozone molecules). Since styrofoam is non-biodegradable it presents landfill problems, and threatens wildlife — thousands of animals perish each year from plastic product ingestion.

No amount of tax could repair styrofoam products' environmental damages. This brings up another point: merely throwing money at problems doesn't solve them. Consider SuperFund. A green tax, if it truly reflected the environmental cost of a product, would put products whose environmental impact is high out of a competitive price range while environmentally sound products would be less expensive. So we could never afford to buy styrofoam again!

Acorn Designs presents the tax option to our mail-order customers and to our customers at craft shows. Through the mail we are running about a 30% compliance rate, with average contributions running about 10% of the purchase total. At craft shows we run as high as 89% compliance, probably because we have the opportunity to chat with our customers about our ideas. I don't think we've ever lost a sale due to the optional tax — people can always say no.

I hope my green tax will be the beginning of a much larger Finger Lakes Bioregional Green Fund (FLBGF), a nonprofit entity. Participating businesses will collect an optional green tax on all goods sold. The collected funds will all go to FLBGF, whose board will disburse the funds to nonprofit environmental groups whose charters emphasize local issues. Projects to fund might include a study on environmental problems in the bioregion, purchasing land for its protection, and developing educational programs around issues such as recycling.

So far, Acorn Designs is the only business in our bioregion offering the green tax, but many others have expressed interest. We have disbursed some funds but are keeping enough to cover setup costs for FLBGF.

Instead of an optional green tax, businesses could add the green tax to their price. With Acorn Designs, however, we feel we already fulfill our financial obligation. Recycled paper costs nearly twice what virgin pulp paper costs (though it shouldn't), and cellophane costs about six times what plastic costs. We also use a printer who charges more than some, but who uses the least toxic inks and treats his employees well. These factors add to our costs, but our prices are still competitive. If Acorn (or any other business) had a built-in green tax, our prices would no longer be competitive. But more important, it is crucial to have people be able to make environmental decisions. If consumers commit themselves to supporting a green tax and the theory behind it, the tax can be the seed to an expanded world consciousness, a questioning of all products, and a fostering of an open, supportive relationship between businesses and consumers.

Contact me for more information on the Finger Lakes Bioregional Green Fund. Earth Firsters can help. As the FLBGF gets under way, shop businesses that offer the tax, tell them you support them, and encourage other businesses to join!

—Steve Sierigk, 5066 Mott Evans Rd, Trumansburg, NY 14888

Politics Imperil Sea Turtles

After years of hard work by environmental and animal rights organizations, a federal regulation was passed [as part of the 1988 reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)] requiring shrimpers to use turtle excluder devices (TEDs) in their fishing

nets. TEDs would save thousands of sea turtles from a cruel death and would help protect Endangered species such as Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle from extinction. Each year, 11,000 sea turtles die in fishing nets.

Shrimpers this summer used boat blockades to publicize their opposition to TEDs. On July 25, Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher suspended the TED regulation as a result of pressure from the shrimpers. In early September, environmental groups successfully employed legal action to force the Commerce Department to reinstate the TED regulation, but the groups expect the shrimpers to seek Congressional intervention or otherwise circumvent the ESA.

Grassroots support is urgently needed now for the sea turtles. Call President Bush's office (202-456-7639) and your Congresspersons (main Capitol number is 202-224-3121). Ask that the TED regulation be upheld and enforced. Call today, and DON'T EAT SHRIMP!

—Celia Lindblom, 212-755-6355

Central Appalachian Rendezvous Happened

Spring showers that brought out Chrysogonum and Violet Wood Sorrel seemed to have the same effect on the spirits of Earth Firsters at the Third Central Appalachian Rendezvous on May 19-21. Reached via several difficult stream fords, the rendezvous site was on beautiful Pods Creek at the base of Rough Mountain Wilderness, which inspired us with its brooding proximity. However, on our first night we learned that we hadn't quite been assimilated into the local redneck culture when several large oak trees were felled across our access road. Fortunately, some Maine Earth Firsters came along with a tow chain and pulled the tree corpses clear.

Although Saturday was rainy, we occupied ourselves with field trips to the rare mountain pond on Mill Mountain's Pond Ridge, and with discussions involving such notables as Jasper Carlton of the Biodiversity Project, Steve (Paddlefish) Moore of Ohio EFL, Pan of Florida EFL, Journal editor John Davis, author Mary Davis, and Jamie Sayen of PAW. Virginia EFLer Cricket Hammond regaled us with her forest politics specialties. Activities continued into the evening to the melodious chorus of mountain frogs, and culminated in a sweat lodge built by Katuah's David Wheeler and a full moon circle under the direction of Jim O'Conner and David.

The next day included discussions led by Jamie Sayen, who extended his vision of big Appalachian wilderness to include East-West connectors as well; Brenda Vest, who updated us on Pond Ridge and imperiled shale barren plants; and David Wheeler, who connected us with the Southern Appalachian wilderness-to-be. Veterans agreed that this was the best of our rendezvous so far. Special thanks go to Brenda for making the family homestead available to our tribe.

—Bob Mueller, Virginia EFL contact

Congress Considers Weak Wilderness Bills

Congresspersons have introduced several weak wilderness bills already this session. Readers should write their senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and representatives (House of Representatives, 20515) on behalf of better Wilderness legislation. Of the following, perhaps the best bills are Udall's Wilderness Lands in Alaska, Levine's California Desert Protection Act, and Owens's Utah BLM Wilderness Act.

ALASKA: HR 39 — Wilderness Lands in Alaska, introduced by Representative Morris Udall (D-AZ), would designate as Wilderness 1,556,793 acres of Fish & Wildlife Service's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

HR 987 — Tongass Timber Reform Act, Rep. Robert Mrazek (D-NY), Forest Service's Tongass National Forest - 1.79 million acres; already passed House.

ARIZONA: HR 2570 — Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, Udall, Bureau of Land Management - 1,367,488 acres.

HR 2571 — Arizona Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Act of 1989, Udall; Havasu, Imperial, Kofa, and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuges - 1,387,910 acres.

S 1080 — Arizona Wilderness Act of 1989, Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), BLM - 883,340 acres; Havasu and Imperial Refuges - 11,810 acres.

CALIFORNIA: HR 780 — California Desert Protection Act of 1989, Mel Levine (D-CA), BLM - 4,267,930 acres.

HR 1473 — Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers in the State of California, Robert Lagomarsino (R-CA), Los Padres National Forest - 243,580 acres.

S 637 — Certain Wild and Scenic Rivers in California, Pete Wilson (R-CA), Los Padres NF - 243,580 acres.

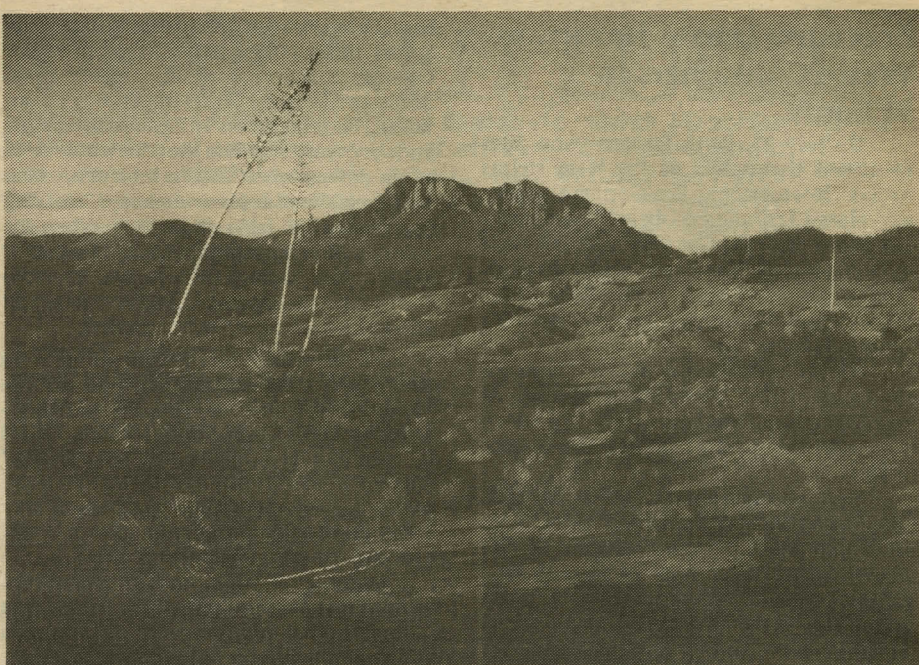


photo by Dale Turner

This Chihuahuan Desert sand dune community in Arizona's Javalina Peak Wilderness Study Area was left out of all the current Arizona wilderness bills. BLM maintains a campground for ORV drivers just outside the WSA boundary.

COLORADO: S 1343 — Colorado Wilderness Act of 1989, Tim Wirth (D-CO), San Isabel, Uncompahgre, Routt, Gunnison, Pike, Arapaho, Rio Grande, San Juan, and White River National Forests - 747,360 acres; BLM - 3900 acres; Forest Service Wilderness Study Areas - 62,240 acres.

IDAHO: S 371 — Idaho Forest Management Act, James McClure (R-ID), Idaho Panhandle, Clearwater, Payette, Boise, Challis, Sawtooth, Targhee, and Caribou National Forests and Sawtooth National Recreation Area - 1,431,700 acres; FS Special Management Areas - 649,960 acres. *This is an egregiously bad bill. Many of the special management areas would be designated solely for off-road vehicle use.*

NEVADA: HR 2066 — Nevada Wilderness Act of 1989, Barbara Vucanovich (R-NV), Humboldt, Toiyabe, Inyo National Forests - 131,900 acres. *This also is a facinorous bill.* HR 2320 — Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989, James Bilbray (D-NV), same Forests - 733,400 acres.

HR 2352 — Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989, Buddy Darden (D-GA), same Forests - 1,398,600 acres.

S 974 — Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989, Harry Reid (D-NV), same as HR 2320. UTAH: HR 1500 — Utah BLM Wilderness Act of 1989, Wayne Owens (D-UT), BLM - 4,960,763 acres.

HR 1501 — Utah Public Lands Wilderness Act of 1989, Hansen (R-UT), BLM - 1,405,625 acres.

—T.H. Mangler, Wild Rockies EFL

Write for Yona!

ed. note: The following is adapted from a Wildlife Alert sent out by Long Branch Environmental Education Center (LBEEC) on behalf of the Black Bear in the Southern Appalachians, Yona in the Cherokee tongue. Poachers and hunters in recent years have decimated Black Bear populations in western North Carolina.

The overwhelming citizen response to the letter writing campaign waged by the Southern Appalachian Black Bear Federation to change North Carolina hunting rules has triggered a major policy shift at the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC). The WRC is asking the legislature for tougher laws to protect Black Bears.

The North Carolina House of Representatives will soon vote on a bill (SB 514) to hold public hearings on raising the legal size limit from 50 pounds (little more than a cub) to 100 pounds. The bill would also raise the fines from the current \$250 to \$1000 for anyone caught trafficking in Black Bear parts — teeth, claws, skins, gall bladders, etc. The NC Bear Hunters' Association, which has 600 members, is fighting the bill.

Letters and calls in support of legislation to protect Black Bears are desperately needed. All NC representatives can be reached by mail at the North Carolina State Legislature, Raleigh, NC 27611. The most important representatives to contact are those on the House Committee on Basic Resources, Subcommittee on Wildlife, Natural and Scenic Areas: Pete Thompson (Chair) 919-733-5802, Ed Bowen 733-5757, Coy Privette 733-5868, C.P. Stewart 733-5654, Bradford Ligon 733-5662, Marie Colton 733-5749, Julia Howard 733-5530.

—Paul Gallimore, LBEEC, Rt.2 Box 132, Leicester, NC 28748.

Amazonino Amazes Amazonians

The governor of the Brazilian state of Amazonas, Amazonino Mendes, has agreed to stop distributing free chainsaws. Since he was elected, he has given away more than 1000 *motosserras*, as chainsaws are called in Brazil, to help clear land in rural areas.

Amazonino's action was a response to criticism from the mayor of Manaus, the state capital. "I don't want to be a hero," Amazonino said, "but I won't accept the accusation that I don't have a conscience." Amazonino made the announcement during his opening speech at a gathering of 250 businessmen, meeting to discuss development in the region.

—Androcles

African Nations Request Elephant Protection

Kenya, Zaire, and Tanzania have agreed to propose Appendix 1 listing of the African Elephant at the next CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) meeting in October in Switzerland. The Kenyan government recently torched 12 tons of confiscated ivory. This raises hopes that the officials' desire for long-term profits from tourism has overcome their desire for short-term profits from black market ivory. The governments of South Africa and Botswana, both of which cull elephants and sell the ivory but have stopped poaching within their borders, oppose this proposal.

According to Elizabeth McCorkle of the African Wildlife Foundation, the meeting in June between African officials, AWF, and the Japanese government "went very well." Although the Japanese didn't agree to an immediate ban, she thinks they will adhere to a ban imposed by a 2/3 vote of CITES. Now that the US and several European countries have banned elephant ivory imports, Japan will be the largest importer. Hong Kong has agreed to a 2 year moratorium.

While we wait for the CITES vote, please write Denis Afande, Embassy of Kenya, 2249 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008. Thank him for his country's efforts to protect the elephant. Also write Nobuo Matsunaga, Japanese Embassy, 2520 Massachusetts Ave, NW, DC 20008. Urge his country to implement a total ban on ivory imports even before the CITES vote. (While you're at it, mention a ban on rainforest timber, whale meat, drift nets, etc.)

For those lucky enough to be financially solvent, 2 organizations active in Africa are to be particularly recommended. African Wildlife Foundation (1717 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Wash., DC 20036) uses funds to buy anti-poaching equipment desperately needed by game wardens. The East African Wildlife Society (PO Box 20110, Nairobi, Kenya) sends most of its funds into the field, and publishes an excellent magazine, *Swara*.

Finally, condolences to the wild creatures of Kenya, who lost a great friend when George Addams (of "Born Free") was murdered recently by "bandits." He helped capture many wildlife poachers, and lived in the bush with three ravens, returning orphaned lions to the wild.

—Resa Gordon, POB 6494, Santa Fe, NM 87502

Bare Earth Society Fights Rainforests

In April, fifty members of the Australian "Bare Earth Society" greeted a ship carrying rainforest timber from Sarawak. Carrying signs like TREES ARE DIRTY and ASPHALT IS FOREVER, they called for "a world free of organic matter."

Organized by Sydney's Rainforest Action Group, the protest called attention to Australia's import of Malaysian timber and to the plight of Penan forest dwellers fighting the Sarawak logging.

Led by drummers, a tuba player, and three saxophonists, the society welcomed the timber ship, *Jupiter Island*, with a march.

Government officials stopped the marchers at the dock. Dr. Con Creet, president of the Bare Earth Society, then attacked forests as the home of "creepy, crawly, slithering insects" and celebrated the logging of 16 hectares of rainforest during the few minutes in which he spoke.

Society members then proceeded to hug a nearby concrete pillar.
(The Sydney Morning Herald)

Colorado Water Vampires Eye the Sangre de Cristo

Unfazed by their losses on the Two Forks Dam fight, "water developers" are now working to suck surface and ground water from southern Colorado's Sangre de Cristo Mountains to feed the growing sprawl of Denver.

American Water Development, Inc. (AWDI) has applied to the Colorado Division of Water Resources for rights to dam North and South Crestone Creeks, Willow Creek, Deadman Creek, and Sand Creek. The dams would all be built in a presently roadless Wilderness Study Area of the Rio Grande National Forest.

The proposed dams would flood pristine mountain lakes near treeline on each of the creeks. The dams would range from 200 to 400 feet high and from 1500 to 2000 feet long.

AWDI proposes to use the water for hydro-electric generation. But in order to accumulate the "head" necessary to power the generator turbines, water leaving the dams would need to flow through penstocks (pipelines) running up to four miles through the bottom of each canyon. Penstocks would also be built through four other canyons in the area. Roads would have to be built through each canyon to accommodate construction equipment for dams and penstocks.

Despite the immense environmental impact this project will have if built, it has received virtually no press coverage. This could be related to the influence of some wealthy people involved. These include William Ruckelshouse, recent head of the EPA, and Maurice Strong, the man dubbed "custodian of the planet" by the *New York Times* for his international environmental work. Most surprising is the presence of Richard Lamm, ex-governor of Colorado, who was recently appointed to the AWDI board of directors. In a recent interview, Lamm claimed to know little of the project, but it is thought he was brought on board to provide further window dressing.

AWDI is already embroiled in a bitter dispute about groundwater under a ranch they own in the San Luis Valley of the Sangre de Cristos. A few years ago, they applied for a permit to pump 200,000 acre feet out of the valley for delivery to Colorado's front range cities. This amounts to all the surface inflows to the area, and would be catastrophic to local farmers and ranchers (the area is a major source of organic produce for Colorado).

The proposed dams and power generation would ostensibly provide electricity to pump ADWI's wells, but many suspect the dams are just a step toward diverting the surface flows to the metropolitan region, in addition to the groundwater.

The vice-president of AWDI and present ranch manager, Buddy Whitlock, was recently Supervisor of the Rio Grande NF. He is an active proponent of both water projects and associates frequently with Senator Tim Wirth, who is currently sponsoring legislation to designate the area as Wilderness.

This issue will likely be decided by the Forest Service when they choose whether to issue a construction permit.

What to do: Write to Sen. Wirth, expressing your outrage about this project and support for Wilderness designation for the area. Send a similar letter to Supervisor James Webb, Rio Grande National Forest, Monte Vista, CO 81144.

— Thomas D. McCracken

Freddies Marketing Forest Image

Montana's ten National Forests plan to spruce up their image with comprehensive marketing programs.

Twenty-seven Freddies recently completed a two-week marketing course at Montana State University, learning how to "put the public in touch with their National Forests," according to FS spokesman Lyle Gomm. For years, the agency has placed too much emphasis on its commodities programs while neglecting recreation, Gomm said in an interview with the *Bozeman Daily Chronicle*. Now they want to pay more attention to the recreational needs of the "common man."

Said John Dolan, recreation strategist for the Gallatin NF, "We've been clumsy at times in getting in touch with the people... our credibility with the public is suspect."



Frogs to Reintroduce Bison

by Mary Davis

In 1919 a poacher on the Polish-Russian border killed the last European Bison in the wild. Because a few individuals were protected in zoos, however, the species has been able to make a comeback. In 1952 nine European Bison were reintroduced to the 308,750 acre Bialowieza Forest in Poland and the USSR, the largest virgin forest in Europe. By 1980, 411 bison lived in this forest, and bison also inhabited the Beskides in Poland and, in small numbers, several other sites in the Soviet Union. This fall, 1300 years after the bison's disappearance from France, the species will be reintroduced to the Margeride in the Massif Central as the beginning of a program in green tourism.

[The European Bison (*Bison bonasus*), or Wisent, is closely related to and similar in size to the American Bison (*Bison bison*), or Buffalo. Its habitat preferences are closer to those of the Buffalo subspecies known as the Wood Bison than to those of the Wood Bison's Western counterpart, the Plains Bison.]

The reintroduction plan is the creation of animal ethologist Gilbert Maury, who, since childhood, has explored the Margeride, 494,000 acres of mountains, forests, and farmland, west of Le Puy-en-Velay. Most of the area's farms have been abandoned. It has less than 20 human residents per square mile.

In 1984 Maury visited the Beskides in the Massif of Tetra in the south of Poland. He was struck by the similarity of the Beskides to the Margeride in soil, plants, and climate. The ground in both areas is basically granite; the mountains are of moderate height, with the tallest in the Beskides being 4416 feet and in the Margeride 4921 feet; beech and spruce are the dominant trees; and snow comes early and stays late but averages less than 20 inches in depth. It seemed to Maury that in the Margeride as in Poland, bison would feel at home.

His research over the next 4 years confirmed his initial insight. The Margeride was the only area of Western Europe suitable for Bison, because it was the only area with the granite base the bison require and of sufficient size and low human population density.

In 1988 Maury held a meeting on the reintroduction of bison. To his surprise 75 interested people came. Eventually all three departments and the two regions in which the Margeride is situated agreed to subsidize the initial operating expenses of the park.

To win supporters, Maury spoke of the value of helping wild animals live free and of the importance of establishing a bison colony in Western Europe in case disease should wipe out the bison in the East. (Bison are subject to the same illnesses as farmers' cows.) He emphasized, however, the economic benefits that bison would bring to the region.

Human society is dying in the Margeride, because the region's farms have become unprofitable. In France, sooner or later deserted land is discovered by entrepreneurs wanting to construct vacation villages and ski areas and by families seeking second homes. (The English are gobbling up French land, because they look forward to the completion of the tunnel under the English Channel; and the Dutch, because they fear the greenhouse effect will result in the flooding of their homeland.) Landowners may plant trees on former farmland — in France 3 trees are planted for every 1 that is cut — but, for financial reasons, the land is much more likely to become an evergreen plantation than a mixed forest. Furthermore, intensive hunting usually prevents the fauna from recovering.

Maury thinks bison reintroduction will enable the region's remaining people to earn a living while maintaining their traditional way of life and preserving the environment. The bison will draw visitors. In 1986, 370,000 people visited the bison in Poland.

The French hope that 200,000 people a year will come to the Margeride. Visitors who stay overnight will be put up at farms. Farmers, moreover, will be encouraged to sell their produce to tourists.

Poland agreed to donate to the project as many bison as the French wished. Maury requested 15. They will be shipped this fall in a truck that will be flown from Poland to France on a French military plane. In the Margeride they will be placed in a 617 acre enclosed park. Since European Bison each weigh 1000-2000 pounds and can jump 6 feet high, the enclosure will be formed by a 10 foot wall lined with a ditch.

European Bison normally live in herds of 7-15 animals. Maury hopes that in 10 years, 5 herds with a total of 40 bison will roam free outside the park. Fifteen bison will always be kept in the enclosure for viewing by tourists. No bison will be freed until 7 young have been born and weaned, a stage that Maury thinks will take 3-4 years. The 7 youngsters will be the first to be let loose.

European Bison are herbivores, each eating 50 to 100 pounds a day of grass and bark. Their direct competitors for food are the Red Deer (*cerf*) and the Roe Deer (*chevreuil*), both of which live in the Margeride, the latter in large numbers. Since roughly 2500 acres of land are required to support a single bison under natural conditions, the bison (including in winter those outside the enclosure) will be fed to keep them from destroying their surroundings. Their food will be hay, corn, barley, and wheat, some of it grown inside the park.

Farmers in the region have accepted the reintroduction plan. The freed animals will have radio emitters in their ears, and the

society managing the park will reimburse farmers for any damage they do. In the Beskides bison roam freely among farms without causing problems.

The bison will be observed during their first months in the park, and the park will not be open to the public until at least next spring. When visitors do come, they will be taught about bison. Before seeing any live animals, they will tour a bison museum located in an old stone farmhouse. They will enter the park on foot or on horseback. A biologist will accompany to observation towers those who walk. Horseback riders will be able to go nearer to the bison, because the horses will mask their scent.

The biggest uncertainty in the project is the bison themselves. Maury warns that since European Bison have not previously been reintroduced into Western Europe, an error is always possible. If they adapt, he does not expect financial problems. With 100,000 visitors annually, the park would begin to profit in its third year.

Maury would like the bison reintroduction to become the first step in establishing in the Margeride a reserve where a variety of extirpated animals again roam freely — the Aurochs, Tarpon, Prejewalski Horse, and even Reindeer. The Margeride is cold enough for Reindeer.

And what if an entrepreneur decides to erect a hotel near the park? Maury will refuse to work on the project if hotels loom on the horizon; and, since he is the only French expert on the bison and essential to the project, he believes the authorities will heed his views.

Mary Davis is the author of *An Ecologist's Guide to France*.

Opposition to Tehri Dam Grows

by Todd Nachowitz

In Tehri, the central government of India is building one of the largest dams in the world, a concrete mass 850 feet tall. If completed, the reservoir behind this formidable wall will flood the most productive agricultural land in the entire Garhwal region of the Himalaya, and will stretch 45 miles from tip to tip. The reservoir will hold 2.62 million acre feet of water and displace over 100,000 people from the surrounding villages and flood the entire city of Tehri, population 20,000 and the district headquarters of the Garhwal Himalaya.

Alleged benefits are electricity for the rural villages in the region, 2400 MW annual production, 260,000 hectares of land in the Ganga-Yamuna basin to be irrigated, flood control, development of pisciculture, tourism, industries, and employment opportunities. The project's cost will be over US \$2 billion.

The engineers claim the dam will last 100 years. Environmentalists and other opponents state that the siltation of the river (from the heavily deforested upper Ganga valley) will render the dam useless in 35-40 years.

Sunderlal Bahugana of the Chipko movement (tree huggers), and a recipient of the 1987 alternative Nobel prize, The Right Livelihood Award, suggests smaller dams as alternatives to the Tehri Dam. These would neither displace any of the population nor cause great environmental degradation, yet would provide a similar amount of power. The dam site is located directly over a major geologic fault whose pressure has not been released since the Kangra earthquake in the 1930s. Sunderlal says the weight of the impounded water could easily trigger another major quake, which might crack the dam and wipe out the downstream towns of Devprayag, Rishikesh, and Haridwar, potentially killing almost 750,000 people.

Even the commission appointed by the government to look into the environmental

and social implications of the dam, headed by Sunil K. Roy, came out in strong opposition to its construction when the report was finally released in 1986. The government, however, ignored its own commission and recently signed a treaty with the Russian government to provide the funding for continued construction of the dam. Sunil K. Roy and others in India's growing environmental movement have joined the opposition to this concrete juggernaut.

Sunderlal Bahugana and V.D. Saklani (President of the Anti-Tehri Dam Struggle Committee) are currently involved in a case filed in India's Supreme Court with financial backing from the World Wildlife Fund-India and INTACH (a New Delhi based trust preserving India's cultural and natural heritage). The court's judges, however, keep postponing the case and the hearings are continually delayed, costing the opposition considerable time and money. Meanwhile, the dam continues to be built. Completion is set for 1997 and the government is currently resettling villagers in distant, unproductive lands.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send polite letters of protest to Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister, The PM Secretariat, South Block, New Delhi-110 001, INDIA; and to the Chief Editor, The Times of India, 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002, INDIA. Letters to Russian embassies might also help, as the USSR is funding the project.

Todd Nachowitz has been studying the effects of development on indigenous populations and the environment in India. His articles on the Tehri Dam and the Narmada Valley Development Projects have appeared in recent issues of *Cultural Survival Quarterly*.

IN SEARCH OF ANCIENT TREES

Andean Conservationists and Chile's Temperate Rainforest

by Greg King

Little news today comes from Chile, the South American state repressed by US-backed dictator Augusto Pinochet since the CIA, IT&T, the Nixon administration, and various mining industries assassinated Socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973. Poisoned fruit and "democratization" are today, according to mainstream press, Chile's only links to the rest of the world.

Yet there is another link, a virtual secret, a facet of Chile's existence that overshadows in international importance both oversprayed grapes and moves by Chile's ruling elite to maintain political and economic hegemony via less military control and more free-market tactics. In southwestern Chile lives the great Valdivian rainforest, among Earth's two largest and most important remaining temperate rainforest ecosystems. With large intact temperate ecosystems now nearly extinct, preserving Chilean wildlands is among the most important ecological tasks facing *Homo sapiens*.

This is a story of a majestic wilderness of pure water, air, and biomass; and it is a story of a recent expedition of gringos and Chileans in search of a threatened treasure, the heartbeat of South America's temperate zone.

"Democratization" is an important part of this story, for the word connotes not only increased civil liberties but increased commodity production. Bank of America recently funneled \$250 million to southern Chile to finance a new pulp mill, providing 3000 jobs and the guaranteed destruction of Valdivian watersheds. This temperate rainforest contains mostly hardwoods, ideal for chips to make Fax and other papers, new age toxic particle board, and rayon fabric. Japanese firms for the past ten years have attempted, sometimes successfully, to buy large forest tracts, and today democratization promises an easier time for such outside interests.

My part in this story began late last year, upon hearing southern Humboldt County (northern California) adventurer Rick Klein describe Chile's rainforest. Klein spoke mostly of the Alerce (Ah-lair-say), an ancient conifer that once grew *en masse* along Chile's southwestern coast, now relegated to small pockets in the steep, forbidding foothills of the Andean Mountains. (The Spanish began logging Alerce in the 15th century.) A modern vision quest would take Klein and three dozen others into newly established *Parque Nacional Alerce Andino*, nearly 100,000 acres near the 41st latitudinal parallel containing perhaps 20,000 acres of high altitude (over 2000 feet) Alerce. The Park also includes hardwood jungle, cliffs, waterfalls, and over 120 lakes. Seven years ago, under international pressure, the Pinochet government created the Park, and three years ago the protected area received its first trail, intruding just six miles into the Park. No humans had ever visited the Park's interior, where stands the great Alerce forest containing trees 15 feet in diameter and over 3000 years old — the largest, oldest living beings in South America.

Chile is over 3000 miles long but no more than 250 miles wide, and cut off from the rest of South America by the rugged Andes. Klein's expedition would take a film crew, scientists and associates to an area less than 20 miles from Argentina. Klein hoped to film Alerce groves in the Park, seen by humans only in aerial photos, thereby illustrating to the world Chilean rainforest and the need to protect it. Desiring unique footage, Klein hired me to scale trees for canopy filming.

On February 2 this year, I found myself with too many campers at the edge of Laguna Sargazo, a few miles into the Park. The trail had been treacherous, especially in the muddy cut-over land leading to the Park border, along Rio Lenca. En route, use of machetes became a point of contention — soon we would be trail blazers, and a few amongst the group wanted not to use the grim swords. Thick vines and bamboo tangled each step, tripping porters hauling several thousand pounds of food, camera equipment, tents, musical instruments, and sundries. The next day, after following Rio Sargazo to Laguna Fria — end of the established trail — an advance crew of 12 moved a short distance up Rio Tempanos, then attempted scaling Cordon Rauli. This ridge presents in places simply a cliff strewn with trees and vines, demonstrating the reason for no human incursion into most of the Valdiv-



Ellen Crosby in an ancient Alerce forest, part of Chile's Alerce National Park.

ian ecosystem. (Native populations likely never visited this Andean interior due to inaccessibility and lack of game and fish.) Small, slick streambeds — dumping suddenly into caverns and over cliffs — often crossed the only navigable route. A single misstep could mean death.

Upon return from trail blazing, four of the advance crew sported severe machete slashes. Two people had to hike back to the small sawmill where the old cattle truck had left us. Previous arguments over machete use were settled as we abandoned the tools.

At base camp, US Forest Service ecologist Paul Alaback, an expert on Tongass ecosystems, pressed hardwood leaves in a book. Alaback was in Chile to compare the American continent's northwest and southwest temperate rainforests. He identified the exotic Coigue, Roble and Rauli trees — members of the southern beech family — and inspected a two inch vine growing tight around a giant Manio tree, which looks like a large yew. Ferns here stand 20 feet high and bamboo even taller.

Alaback is a pleasant man and is aware his research could aid processing this southern ecosystem into useless commodities. Alaback said results of his study "will be used to formulate broader formula of research to understand characteristics of temperate rainforests and what will be the management problems of logging them."

Currently stationed at the FS Pacific Northwest Range Experiment Station of Tongass National Forest, in Juneau, Alaska, Alaback is "trying to understand how old growth forests maintain themselves and function" and "how forest practices affect wildlife and long term productivity." Having done most of his research in the Pacific Northwest forest, stretching from Southeast Alaska to the Olympic Peninsula, he joined Klein's adventure "to study the only other large temperate rainforest in the world." These regions are similar in many ways, most significant being current levels of deforestation. Alaback emphasized the importance of these ecosystems, noting that most temperate forests — such as those in the eastern United States, Europe, Russia, China, New Zealand, Japan, and Canada — have been destroyed. In addition, he said, "recent Japanese investment suggests there will be more cutting" in Chile. No one knows exactly how large is the Valdivian forest ecosystem. Estimates suggest "a few million acres."

On February 8, nine people reached the top of Cordon Rauli, coming over the ridge into unexplored Alerce forest that rolled gently along several headwaters before dropping steeply into major drainages. Our goal was the Rio Sur, where aerial photos showed small pockets of giant Alerce nestled among ubiquitous hardwoods. Crossing the ridge, I felt like Dorothy walking from black-and-white Kansas into technicolor Oz. The lush and exotic hardwood forest from which we had come is among life's most beautiful places, and is home to several small Alerce groves; but looking into the vast expanse of numerous pristine streams, lakes, cliffs, and hills carpeted with ancient, giant Alerce, I imagined that nothing could equal the electric sensations of this untouched, expansive Alerce ecosystem.

Andean Alerce are craggy and often support candelabra-like tops of several spires. The bark and girth very much resemble those of the Coast Redwood, but the

trees grow less dense and tall than redwood. Alerce once grew throughout Chile's temperate southwestern coastal regions, but now are found only in remote inland areas and in a few isolated coastal regions. Alerce vary in character according to altitude, soils, and aspect. Chile's few remaining low elevation groves contain trees growing large and close together. The environment is lush and wet, with mosses, lichens, fungi, ferns, and bushes blanketing in dense green the forest floor. In both high and low elevation Alerce forests, great vines grow into the canopy, drooping flowers of vibrant colors. As with redwood forest, life in the Alerce forest is almost entirely that of flora. Puma and the world's smallest deer are found there, but few other mammals. There are no poisonous snakes and, throughout most of the Andean forest zone, fish are excluded by steep drainages and numerous waterfalls.

After camping at the top of an uncharted, unnamed 600-foot waterfall (dubbed "Pinochet Falls"), the advance group continued to a ridge high above Rio Sur, leaving trail flagging for the eight others who would eventually join us for a menacing trek to the wild river. We were not sure that

the inadequate topographic map directing the group was accurate, since it indicated that reaching the Rio Sur meant descending 2600 vertical feet in less than one horizontal mile.

The map was accurate.

So steep and treacherous was the decline that most trekkers, who brought only gear for a day hike, reached the Rio Sur, drank, then returned up the vegetated cliff to camp atop the ridge. Climbing hand over hand down vines, bushes, and roots along vertical mud and rock walls, the descent took several hours longer than expected. This was among the only routes into the Rio Sur. We found none of the alleged giant Alerce, a significant victory for the watershed. En route back to base camp someone pulled all the trail flags, a significant victory for those opposed to the Chilean Park Service plans to improve our trail.

Base camp included Hernan Vescheure, a director of Chile's largest and most effective environmental group, CODEFF (Committee in Defense of the Flora and Fauna). Like most grassroots activists, Vescheure and others at CODEFF are overworked and underpaid. CODEFF organizers are currently preparing information to present at this year's October CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna) meeting in Switzerland. The Convention meets every two years to influence the fate of the world's imperiled wildlife. Over 100 nations attend each CITES conference, and more or less adhere to commerce restrictions created by the panel.

Previous CITES meetings resulted in a four-tiered scale determining tree species merchantability across borders. The most rare and endangered trees are put in appendix one, which allows no trading of these wood products. Appendix two recognizes a species' endangered status yet allows limited export. Levels three and four allow unrestricted trade.

Due to pressure from CODEFF, as well as the Argentine and other governments, Alerce are now listed in appendix one. During the CITES convention in 1983 the Chilean government successfully placed coastal Alerce in appendix two, while Andean populations remained in appendix one. A primary influence at this time was the Gonzales family in La Union, holders of vast coastal Alerce groves.

No one knows how many acres of "pure" Alerce (groves with 50% or greater Alerce density) remain, said Vescheure. Recent estimates conclude that up to 50,000 hectares (125,000 acres) of "pure" Alerce still



Paul Bassis crosses a log bridge over the Rio Lenca, Alerce National Park.



stand, and up to 300,000 hectares (750,000 acres) remain of forest containing at least one Alerce per acre.

Vescheure speaks softly, patiently, and in clear English. An agricultural engineer, he expects no work exists for him in an industry controlled by a government he opposes. Vescheure said that in 1985, when Pinochet's negotiators attempted placing Andean Alerce populations in appendix two, CODEFF moved into the Buenos Aires meeting and shut down the Chilean proposal. CODEFF then convinced Argentine officials to propose placing coastal Alerce back on appendix one. No action came that year, but at the 1987 CITES meeting in Canada, the Scientific Plant Committee proposed placing coastal Alerce on appendix one. Debate raged for six days, with Vescheure and Eduardo Alvar from CODEFF leading the international fight. The Convention voted to place coastal Alerce forests back on appendix one. Since then, Japanese corporations have purchased the Gonzales property, containing 40,000 hectares of untouched forest, including 5000 hectares of pure Alerce. The US and Japan still import pure Alerce products, in violation of the CITES decision.

Speaking with Vescheure, similarities between Alerce and redwood became apparent. The northern and southern latitudes where the species grow are nearly identical, and both feature distinct coastal and mountain variations. Alerce and redwood are the largest and among the oldest living beings in their respective hemispheres; both coastal species supply high-quality wood products; and advancing Europeans deforested in an ecologic instant nearly all of the Alerce and redwood biomes. With regard to the California state government and the Chilean national government, both Alerce and redwood today fall due to widespread government corruption and illegal tactics, the Alerce due to the corrupt Chilean national government, the redwood due to the corrupt California Department of Forestry.

[ed. note: Redwoods in California are of two species — the Coast Redwood, which lives in the northern California coastal region, and the Giant Sequoia, which lives in the western Sierra Nevada. The range of the Coast Redwood extends just into southern Oregon; and another redwood, the Dawn Redwood, inhabits China. Otherwise, California has all the true redwoods. These redwoods are exceeded in age only by the Bristlecone Pines in Nevada and California, and a few specimens of Creosote Bush in the Mojave Desert of California.]

Chilean deforesters take advantage of loopholes in a 1976 law enacted by Pinochet that disallowed Alerce cutting. The law allows milling of Alerce cut prior to enactment of the law, and allows dead trees to be harvested. After passage of the law, people owning Alerce forest began logging as fast as possible. Most Alerce milled today, under the claim that they were cut in 1975, have in fact been cut this decade. Deforesters also burn Alerce forests (which almost never burn naturally), making the trees "dead."

"Three years ago," said Vescheure, "just

before the CITES meeting, we found a lot of illegal cutting. Some timber owners claim that for the past 13 years Alerce they have milled were cut previous to passage of the 1976 law."

Facing these and other impediments, Vescheure says CODEFF is beginning to use direct action to save wild land. While the thousands of political assassinations and disappearances since the 1973 coup are daunting to political groups inside Chile, "democratization" may allow for more and varied forms of free speech.

"We need some small actions in Santiago," said Vescheure. "Before we were more academic, but will include this (direct action) to show the problems."

CODEFF's 40 working members battle pollution, mining, dams, whale killing, and the ozone hole ("the hole is here over South America," says Vescheure). Last year the group created a demonstration against smog in Santiago by handing out thousands of respirators. Vescheure and CODEFF hope to use direct action to save forests, "but it is not easy to do the things you do in the states. Here you climb a tree and they cut you down. They call you a terrorist to justify it."

Vescheure is leery of "democratization," a process widening capitalistic and "free market" controls that this decade has cost hundreds of lives in other South American countries while accelerating developed nations' ability to acquire and extract "resources" from wild areas. Says Vescheure, "we will be able to speak in the streets. That will be progress. But in general terms we don't feel that democracy will change the ecologic situation — it will perhaps make it worse. In our country the only way to make money is through natural resources." Chile's poor majority "will see opportunities in big business here because the policies are very

open," while politicians will be lured into allowing foreign investment as a method of creating jobs.

On February 13 the expedition ended with a limping cattle-truck ride back to Puerto Montt, a Chilean tourist town at the end of the Pan American Highway. Rick's next adventure two days later took 35 people onto a 30-foot fishing boat, plodding slowly through the Golfo de Ancud, among the world's most spectacular and pristine inland passages. Joining us were five beautiful women on vacation from Santiago; the male gringos' Spanish rapidly improved.

Islands of the archipelago are choked with virgin forest, while secret fiords lead to dense rainforest flats bisected by great, unexplored rivers leading to lakes, more forest, volcanos, and glaciers. Dolphins escorted the boat, accompanied by cormorants, penguins, Kelp Geese, Steamer Ducks, Black Neck Swans, and giant Andean Condors. Sailing around the island of Llanquihue (pronounced yonk-away), we could see at a distance the giant river flat and town of Rio Negro. The boat meandered through the Cholgo Canal — between Llanquihue and Chile's eastern mainland — into the Comau Canal. Quintuhuepu Fiord tempted us with its forested elegance and tiny inlet surrounded by cliffs, but we passed on to the Cahuelmo Fiord and its little known natural hot springs, Baños Cahuelmo.

As promised, natural hot springs and ancient, hand-carved tubs (nine) awaited trail-weary travelers. The tubs are sculpted from fossilized shell mounds, with crude trenches channeling hot and cold streams jutting from the untouched forest just a few feet away. Immediately east of the tubs lies a major low elevation river bottom flat of ancient hardwood and Alerce forest. Waterfalls snake down cliffs, carving lines of age

and wisdom: a place of much trial and little error. Foothills upstream sport snow and glaciers, though reaching perhaps less than 4000 feet elevation. Hills in places are razor sharp, rocky, steep and forbidding, with thick forest rolling across lower reaches. Not far away, volcanos occasionally spew steam and threaten to blow. This place and infinitely more like it along Chile's southwestern coast are as close to peace as any being could hope to find.

Upon return to the US, Rick Klein immediately founded Ancient Forest International to solicit global assistance for CODEFF to fight logging of Valdivian forest. Impetus was subsequent information from CODEFF that the Chilean forest service (CONAF) recently approved logging of most of the forest surrounding Baños Cahuelmo — including the untouched river flat.

Will Chile's ancient forests fall before their global values are realized? What will be the final price for a pound of hardwood chips in Japan? The questions are endless and perhaps unanswerable. But question we must, and act we will. Big wilderness must remain a reality and not just a story for without the former who will hear the latter?

Greg King is planning a return trip to Chile in January on behalf of the Alerce forest, but needs \$1500 to do so. Donations may be sent to Greg King, POB 1031, Redway, CA 95560. In the unfortunate event that not enough money is available for this return, please indicate whether you want money returned or placed in the Redwood Action Team bank account. No RAT money will be used for the trip. For other ways to help the Alerce forest, write: Rick Klein, Ancient Forest International, POB 944, Redway, CA 95560; or CODEFF, Casilla 3675, Santiago-1, Chile.



Laguna Fria in Alerce National Park.

PROTECTING PRESERVES BY LISTENING TO

Reflections on the Upper Bladen Branch Watershed in Belize

by Ed Johnson
Copyright © 1989 by Rainforest America Foundation

This tropical rainforest protection action is a little like a Hollywood movie—crazy things happening like refugees pouring in from neighboring war-torn areas, looters and poachers traveling deeper and deeper into pristine areas in search of riches from the Mayan past and protein for the present, a troop of Spider Monkeys I had seen six years earlier slaughtered to the last infant by alien hunters. There was, however, the satisfaction of having Belizeans protect me when I didn't understand my situation.

This is a story about the Upper Bladen Branch Forest Reserve in southern Belize (formerly British Honduras), Central America. I first visited the area in 1983 as part of a survey of the range and status of the Black Howler Monkey (*Alouatta pigra*) in Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala with Dr. Robert Horwich. We had gone to the Upper Bladen at the urging of one of the founders of conservation in Belize, Dora Weyer. We were deeply impressed with the Upper Bladen Branch watershed and recommended that it be permanently protected as a reserve. It now has that protection, technically, but the Forest Reserve designation has brought no real change in its status.

The Upper Bladen Branch was described by Dr. Nicolas Brokaw, of the Manomet Bird Observatory and Missouri Botanical Gardens, as "the finest forest I have seen in Belize," and "one that compares well with any I have seen in Central America, including the magnificent forests of Corcovado National Park in Costa Rica" (personal communication to Dora Weyer, 1965). Dr. Gary Hartshorn evaluated the Upper Bladen as "one of the finest forests growing on karst [solution-formed limestone] in all of Central or South America" (1984), and the area has been cited repeatedly as the most ecologically diverse in Belize. Nearly half the breeding birds endemic to Belize have already been recorded or netted in two brief ornithological expeditions to the area, and 33 North American migrant species were observed in four days in 1984. Endemics include Scarlet Macaws, Great and Little Tinamous, King Vultures, White Hawks, Solitary Eagles,

The Bladen Valley is crowned with scattered giants of trees — some vibrant electric green or tipped with bursts of flowering colors. The jungle forest is alive with a thousand shades of olive, gold, brown and green.

Black Hawk Eagles, Black-and-White Hawk Eagles, Ornate Hawk Eagles, Great Curassows, and most recently seen, Harpy Eagles. Mammals observed include Jaguars, Ocelots, Black Howler Monkeys, Spider Monkeys, Baird's Tapirs, and Southern River Otters. The Morelet's Crocodile, an Endangered species, also inhabits the area. In addition, the Upper Bladen contains numerous unexplored Mayan sites.

The area is the wildest piece of bush I have seen in a country still heavily forested; and, until this year, one of the least disturbed areas I have seen in the Americas. I tried to describe the area after flying over it with Project Lighthawk in 1988: "The Bladen Valley is crowned with scattered giants of trees — some vibrant electric green or tipped with bursts of flowering colors. The jungle forest is alive with a thousand shades of olive, gold, brown and green. There are shining streams and tributaries with sandbars, waterfalls, rapids, shallows and occasional deep aquamarine holes. It is a land with wild cats to be seen from the air; a land soared over by pairs of circling king vultures...." (*Tuesday Beacon*, Belize, 3-89)

Since 1983, upon each annual visit to Belize, I inquired about the Upper Bladen,

and each time I was told that the Government of Belize still favored protection, but that there was no funding yet and no positive action. In April 1988, on another expedition into the Upper Bladen Branch and adjacent Upper Trio Branch watershed in the Maya Mountains with Dr. Brokaw, I began to fear that continuing surveys and reports of the flora and fauna and Mayan ruins of the area would not generate the funding required to develop a self-sustaining scientific and tourist attraction.

I was shocked at what I saw when six of us from the US and eight local Belizeans entered the Upper Bladen area in February of this year. Looting of ruins in the Upper Bladen was occurring, as was refugee "clear-cut" hunting and fishing — the taking of every age and size of any edible species to the point of disappearance, then moving to the next area to repeat the action.

For six years I had believed there was ample time to protect the area, since it is so remote and rugged that "normal" threats to tropical rainforest areas did not seem to apply here. I should explain that "normal" threats to the Earth's tropical rainforests are not what many people believe — which is that hunting (legal or otherwise) and other direct molestation of animals are the main reasons for their endangerment or extinction. This thinking may be due to the many historical cases of extinction (e.g., the Dodo Bird) by human overpredation. The primary threat to the Earth's tropical rainforests — and hence to more than half the planet's total number of known living species — is not poaching but habitat destruction. I shall repeat here what more and more people know every year, but still not enough: The tropical rainforests of the world that support the most physically complex systems known in the universe are themselves supported on a soil and watershed environment so delicate that almost all actions upon them by modern humans destroy rainforest ecosystems. Because the forests rest on such thin soil (an average of less than six inches of topsoil), once they are disturbed by logging, cattle ranching, milpa farming or heavy human habitation, many are reduced to rock and sand and cannot reasonably be regenerated.

Hunting and poaching as sources of species endangerment and extinction continue to be serious problems (e.g., the continued slaughter of rhinos in Africa for their horns). On a world scale for the tropical forests, however, the overwhelming threat of mass extinction of millions of species over the next 50 years stems mostly from humans cutting down and otherwise destroying the world's tropical rainforests.

This is why it was hard to accept that this magnificent forest — while safe from the main threat to tropical forests because of its rugged, remote, and steep terrain — could be navigated by the heartiest poachers and looters in the area, who came mainly from the increasingly large and numerous villages of refugees from Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. If looting and poaching continue, the area's overwhelming diversity of plants and animals will be destroyed.

I decided to do what I had done as co-founder of the Community Baboon Sanctuary in Belize — take my concerns to the local people, exchange ideas and information, and note repeated local concerns. From these dialogs, I could develop a plan for the creation, management and funding of the Upper Bladen Branch as a *de facto* wildlife sanctuary, as opposed to a legally established but completely unprotected Forest Reserve.

I already had some clues about the Upper Bladen from my two guides of the previous year, particularly my friend Andres Logan. When the three of us separated from the main Manomet group to explore the Upper Trio Branch, I began to realize that while foreign scientists, birdwatchers, and others rely heavily on the local guides for technical assistance in the bush, they seldom ask the guides about their attitudes toward wildlife, sanctuaries, hunting and fishing, and tourism. Moreover, even technical information must be directly requested from many Belizeans, and this was true of my guides. They pointed out the first pair of Morelet's Crocodiles leisurely "floating" upstream (that's the only way I could tell the crocodiles weren't logs). No one from the



Photo by Ed Johnson

Victor Logan, one of the guides and porters from the Bladen Branch area.

main group had ever said anything about crocodiles, even though we all bathed and waded in the river many times every day. I asked the guides if the group knew about the crocodiles and they said, "no, dey nabber ax." I guess I hadn't "ax" either, until then. After that, I began to ask every question I could formulate, and by the time the expedition ended, we were closest comrades.

The two guides and I agreed that the best use of these wild watersheds would be as wildlife sanctuaries, and that we would pass around our ideas on the area. The guides agreed to stop hunting in the areas that would be proposed as wildlife sanctuaries. When next we met in the village of Mango Creek nearly a year later, Andres Logan and I agreed to act this time as if the area were already a wildlife sanctuary. What then would we do about encounters with the deadly tommy goff snake (yellow-jaw, *Fer de Lance* or *Bothrops asper*)? I explained that in the villages where children and poultry and livestock live, the policy would be to kill the tommy goff — one of the most poisonous and aggressive snakes in the Americas and one of the least likely to warn intruders. A wildlife sanctuary, however, by definition, is the territory of the snakes and all other living things except for humans, who are temporary visitors. We would retreat if we saw a tommy goff, or use our "snake doctor" stungun to neutralize the poison if we couldn't avoid a strike. Andres agreed.

Not one shot was fired during the expedition this year, despite some grumbling about the backpack food. Fresh game would have been nice — one night in the Upper Bladen Branch I saw six gibbon (*Agoutipaca*) — the most highly prized of Belizean wild meat sources.

The next subject we addressed was garbage, a real problem in parts of Belize (and most of the world). I tried an experiment as we approached the entrance to the Upper Bladen Branch Forest Reserve. When I saw Raymond Williams drop his orange peels in the trail, I picked them up and tossed them into the bush. Raymond said, "Why ya do dat?" I explained that we were entering a wild area, where we were just temporary guests, and that other people were behind us, and it might spoil their experience if we left garbage. By the middle of the trip, we were all looking out for our own and others' garbage.

All 14 of us this year also discussed the numbers of people that should be allowed to

hike the trails in this 6000 acre wild area, helping to pay for its protection, but at the same time disturbing it. We decided that 2 groups at a time could visit (14 in each), one from the Deep River entrance and the other from Richardson's Creek side (they would never meet). Each of the groups would consist of 7 visitors and 7 local guides and porters. I argued that we should let the bush rest one week between excursions if we are to continue to talk of "undisturbed" wilderness. The Upper Bladen and Trio Branches are accessible by land from about February 15 to May 31 — roughly 15 weeks of land access each year. The current price for 2 senior guides is \$25 US per day, and 5 porters \$15 per day. Food costs are estimated at \$10 per person per day, and group transportation costs from Mango Creek to the access points and back is \$200. If a user fee of \$50 per person per week is added, the total average cost per visitor is \$660 US for a two-week visit.

This proposal would allow 140 visitors per dry season, generating a total income from the Upper Bladen of over \$92,000 US. Of this amount, \$14,000 in user fees could be used for sanctuary maintenance and improvements, \$35,000 would be earned as wages by local guides and porters, and the

What I have learned this year, foremost, is that all reserves and sanctuaries must generate income for the local area, to be distributed in ways that contribute to sound community development and social solidarity.

remaining \$43,000 would pay for local food and local transportation. These are maximum figures, retaining the idea that the area will receive one week rest between human visits. If we use the rough calculation of the total economic benefits to the area as 1.5 times the direct amount spent, the benefit is approximately \$138,000 US per season (or \$276,000 Belize).

What about Belizeans besides the guides and porters who would want to visit the wildest piece of bush in their country? I have two suggestions. The first is to establish

LOCALS

a scholarship system that would pay the cost of Belizeans making extended visits to the Upper Bladen. As many scholarships as possible, and a points system based on time of application, qualifications and interest, would be developed, and applications would be solicited.

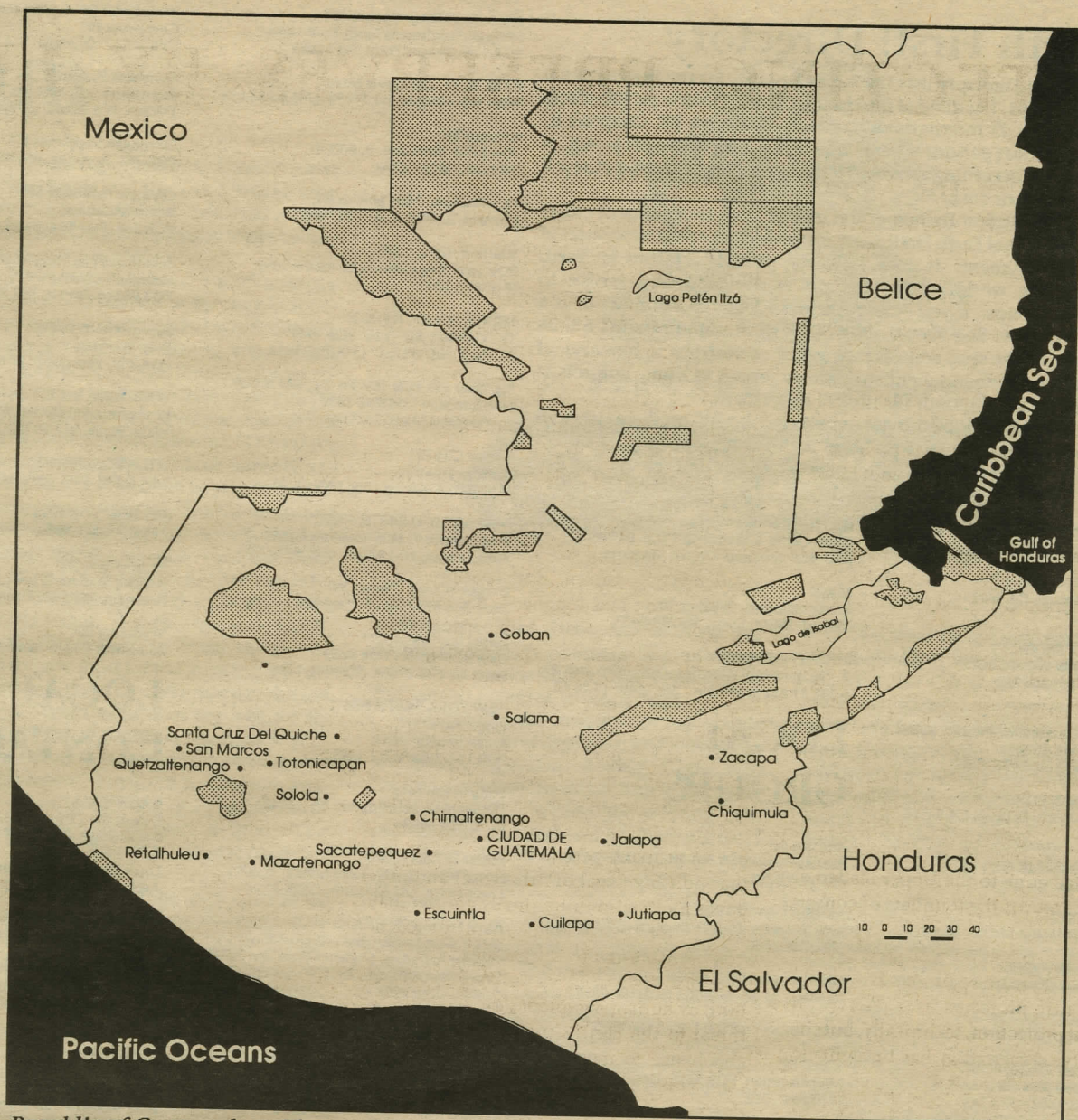
The second suggestion is to allow open visitation at the two ranger camps located in the buffer zone of the sanctuary. With appropriate facilities (camping spaces, palapas, rustic rooms, luxury rooms, restaurant and bar) and a nominal daily visitor fee (\$7 Belize per family per day), Belizeans would have access and would help pay the costs of the sanctuary. In addition, corporate support could be sought for maintenance costs of the sanctuary.

What's to be done next? I intend to take a written proposal and make my case in person to international conservation organizations. I also plan to elicit support from university departments of tropical biology, conservation biology, and other relevant interdisciplinary programs. I wish to begin to report regularly on the status of the Upper Bladen and Trio Branches, through an existing or new newsletter.

What I have learned this year, foremost, is that all reserves and sanctuaries must generate income for the local area, to be distributed in ways that contribute to sound community development and social solidarity. This may seem obvious, but only this year after living in Belizean villages did I appreciate how important is the economic opportunity side of conservation development to local residents. A large majority of the people of Belize support in principle the sound conservation and management of public lands — particularly in the form of forest reserves, tropical watersheds, and wildlife sanctuaries. What villagers ask is whether a project will provide meaningful jobs or open new business opportunities. For Belizean villagers, this concern comes from a sense of pride in their communities (many still live where they were born) and a hope for sound development in the future, where children have a chance of a meaningful livelihood without leaving the villages for life in the city or abroad.

As to the distribution of tourist and related income to the villagers, there is no easy way for everyone to benefit, but in the extreme case the lesson is obvious: Reserves that offer only one or two jobs (say, reserve manager and assistant manager or secretary) may have the unintended consequence of setting others against those families that receive income or privileges from a project, since others see no economic benefit to themselves or any change in their subsistence situation as the tourists come and go. Every idea of the villagers to offer goods and services to visitors has the same problem — few local residents have the capital to develop local transportation services, restaurants, hostels or hotels, gift shops and such. Even fewer have the training, experience, and information needed to write proposals and deliver them to the appropriate foundations, agencies, and organizations for funding and assistance. That is why for now I will (humbly) continue to speak for them to the sources of funding and assistance in North America and Europe. I will speak for myself, as well, to the concerned public around the world, in newspapers, in magazines and on television. I know from experience that right actions and plans — together with opportunity-producing funding and support — can make a difference in the public consciousness about the importance of wildlife and watersheds, and the well-being of the people that live in or near them.

For further information, contact Ed Johnson c/o Rainforest America Foundation, POB 8347, Santa Fe, NM 87501, 505-982-3939; or Mr. Falett Young, Reserve Manager, Community Baboon Sanctuary, Bermudian Landing, Belize, CENTRAL AMERICA.



Republic of Guatemala, with protected areas shown in grey.

GUATEMALAN CONSERVATION: THE REAL STORY

by Barbara Dugelby and James Nations

In the Litha edition of *Earth First!*, Justin Otter, having assumed the role of "Gringo Environmental Scout" for Guatemala, alerts his companion environmentalists to the latest evil being perpetrated by the Guatemalan military. A self-proclaimed skeptic, Otter reassures readers that his research (one interview in Dona Luisa's restaurant) reveals that this sweet-smelling conservation miracle (a law declaring 44 new protected areas) in the land of eternal war is in reality a military plot to drive the rebels out of their forest hiding places, and take over indigenous peoples' territory.

Given Otter's journalistic skills, or lack thereof, we are lucky he never made it out of the local gringo hang-outs. Skepticism is valuable in any profession, but a good researcher gets his or her facts straight before he or she launches an attack. Otter assaulted and insulted years of hard work by dedicated and effective conservationists. Between us, we've spent 8 years working on conservation issues in Guatemala, and we have a perspective that differs radically from that which Otter gleaned over the coffee cup in Antigua, Guatemala.

Our experience tells us that while Guatemala is still not a model of political tranquility and social justice, things have improved remarkably since the early 1980s. The civil strife that has marred Guatemala's international image for years continues to control the headlines, but the nation is making admirable progress on another, less noticed front. In the face of uncertain political and economic conditions, a small dedicated core of conservationists has been quietly making changes that are placing Guatemala among the leaders in Latin American conservation. The most recent example is the *Ley de las Areas Protegidas* (Protected Areas Law), passed by the Guatemalan Congress and signed by President Vinicio Cerezo in February, 1989.

The law establishes 44 new conservation areas and legalizes six existing *biotopos*. As Otter correctly reports, the law classifies almost 15% of Guatemala as special protection areas. President Cerezo also signed an executive order designating all Guatemalan territory north of latitude 17 degrees 10 minutes north as the *Reserva de la Biosfera Maya* (Mayan Biosphere Reserve).

Contrary to what Otter would have us believe, the new areas are not governed by, nor connected to the military. The law establishes a new organization, Consejo de Areas Protegidas (the Council of Protected Areas, CONAP), as an autonomous dependency of the office of the President of Guatemala to govern all the nation's protected areas. CONAP's budget comes from federal

funds and international donations. So far, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, IUCN [International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources], World Wildlife Fund, and USAID [Aid for International Development] have helped CONAP move into action in these new protected areas. CONAP is governed by a board of 14 government and non-governmental organizations, including grassroots conservation groups such as Defenders of Nature and Friends of the Forests — two strong and indispensable Guatemalan NGOs.

The 44 special protection areas (*areas de proteccion especial*) created by the law conserve habitat in Guatemala's tropical forests, coastal zones, savannahs, wetlands, lakes, and rivers. The protection areas are named in the new law (see map of proposed areas), but their official boundaries (geographical coordinates) are not specified. Instead, the law creates the legal mechanism to transform these 44 into national parks, biotopos, multiple-use-reserves, wildlife reserves, or other categories of protection and sustainable use.

Providing legal protection for these wildlands is only the first step in securing their long-term conservation. The most difficult task is managing these areas on the ground. Teams of biologists, botanists, anthropologists, and planners are now surveying the areas in the Peten to define their official boundaries. During a trip to the *Sierra del Lacandon* they discovered three new plant species and a wealth of other plant and animal species never reported from Guatemala.

In their research, the teams use local residents familiar with the wildlife of the region. Many Peten residents know the forests because they have been harvesting and exporting renewable resources from them for decades. An economy based on extraction of renewable tropical forest resources such as palms, chicle (a natural gum), and allspice is thriving in the Peten, producing \$7 million per year without destroying either the resources or the forest. Guatemala's new protected areas law is not forcing changes on the traditional inhabitants of the Peten, as Otter contends, but legalizing and protecting their right to "farm the forest" for the renewable products it offers.

One of the keystones of Guatemala's new conservation law is the Carmelita/Oaxactun extractive reserve, a 5500 square kilometer area of lowland tropical forest. Harvesting renewable forest resources in this new reserve allows rural Guatemalan families to earn a solid income. At the same time, they are aiding the protection of biological diversity, because they understand that their families' economic future grows in the tropical forest. These harvesters have become the

forest's most vocal defenders.

Guatemala is rich in natural resources, most of them not yet examined for their ecological importance. By protecting key remaining wildlands, the new protected areas law serves as an investment in the future, protecting areas of potential economic and ecological benefit to the nation.

Moreover, Guatemalan conservation accomplishments go beyond the protected areas law. The environmental movement is strong and gaining power in high places, as witnessed by a recent successful fight against the Exxon multinational corporation. In early June of this year, Exxon (known in Guatemala as ESSO) announced plans to drill for oil in a key archeological and ecological reserve, *Ceibal*, in the Peten. Exxon was not even sure that oil existed in the area, and definitely did not know if enough existed to make extraction profitable. Yet since they had obtained the concession for the area, they planned to proceed. Infuriated by the potential destruction of this remnant ecological and cultural jewel, members of the Ministry of Culture and CONAP braved the political consequences and spoke out harshly against these plans.

While the Ministry of Energy and Mining and other political officials defended Exxon rights to exploration, daily headlines updated Guatemalans on the latest developments in the scandal. As Americans, we knew that Exxon's international image was already suffering from the Alaska oil spill and that release of this information could help coerce Exxon into backing out of another sticky affair. But before we moved, the Guatemalan conservation community proved itself more than capable of handling the problem. Under pressure, Exxon buckled. Not only did the company decide not to drill inside *Ceibal*, they halted all exploration in Guatemala. If Guatemala's conservation movement were being manipulated by the military, as Otter believes, no such victory could have been accomplished.

Yes, Justin Otter, civil strife does continue in Guatemala, and social justice is the key to environmental justice. But the two go hand in hand, and we, as guests in this country, have a vital role to play. That role is simple: to report the truth where we can ascertain it, to applaud success, to help mitigate the errors, and above all, to get our facts straight before we put our pen to paper.

Barbara Dugelby is a graduate student in conservation policy at Duke University and has been conducting research on extractive reserves in the Peten of Guatemala. James Nations completed 18 months as a Fulbright Research Scholar with Guatemala's Center for Conservation Studies in early 1989, and is now working with The Nature Conservancy in Guatemala.

The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, PLEASE contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a "*" produce either an Earth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

NATIONAL EF!

EF! ALASKA TASK FORCE
POB 1019 San Raphael, CA 94915
(415) 824-3841

EF! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT *
Jasper Carlton 2365 Willard Road
Parkersburg, WV 26101-9269
(304)428-5405

Species Defense Coordinator-Western States
Keith Hammer POB 2072
Kallispell, MT 59903 (406)755-1379

EF! DIRECT ACTION FUND
Mike Roselle POB 210 Canyon, CA 94516
(415)376-7329

EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION
POB 1683 Corvallis, OR 97339

EF! GENETIC ALERT
POB 20 Piercy, CA 95467

EF! GRAZING TASK FORCE
POB 5784 Tucson, AZ 85703

EF! GRIZZLY BEAR TASK FORCE
POB 6151 Bozeman, MT 59715

EF! INDEPENDENT ORGANIZER
Roger Featherstone Box DB
Bisbee, AZ 85603 (602)432-4145

EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL
MOST STUFF
John Davis & Kris Sommerville
POB 7 Canton, NY 13617
(315)379-9940

Nancy Z & Dale Turner
Earth First! POB 5871 Tucson, AZ 85703
(602)622-1371

EF! RAINFOREST ACTION
Bay Area Earth First! POB 83
Canyon, CA 94516 (415)376-7329

EF! REDWOOD ACTION TEAM (RAF)
Greg King POB 1031 Redway, CA 95560

EF! SPEAKERS BUREAU
Bob Kaspar 305 N. Sixth Street
Madison, WI 53704 (608) 241-9426

EF! WOLF ACTION NETWORK *
Tom Skeele HCR 79, POB 1046
Crowley Reservoir, CA 93546
(619) 935-4720

PAW (PRESERVE APPALACHIAN WILDER-
NESS)
Jamil Sayen RFD 1, Box 530
N. Stratford, NH 03590 (603)636-2952

INTERNATIONAL EF! GROUPS

AUSTRALIA
John Seed
Rainforest Information Centre
POB 368, Lismore
New South Wales 2480 Australia
phone: 066-21-85-05

Marianne Heynemann
PO Box 256 Mitchem, 3132 Australia

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Paul Watson POB 48446
Vancouver, BC V7X 1A2 Canada
(604)688-SEAL

Boreal Owl
Box 1053 Kamloops, BC Canada V2C 6H2

Columbia Mountains EF!
Orrie Amnos
POB 1668 Salmon Arm, BC VOE 2T0 Canada

ONTARIO
Eastern Canada EF!
.Mike Kaulbars POB 4612, Station E
Ottawa, ONT K1S 5B6 Canada

ENGLAND
Chris Laughton c/o 57 Wood Lane
Greasby, Wirral, L49 2PU
England, 1513187 phone:(051)606-0207

Fearghus McKay
72 Middleton St. George Darlington
Co. Durham DL2 1AD England
(032)533-2314 (Greenet/Econet)

JAPAN
Rick Davis 400 Yamanashi-ken, Kofu-shi
Salwai-cho, 18-11 Kofu, Japan
(0552) 28-5386

KENYA
Environmental Liaison Centre (International)
POB 72461 Nairobi, Kenya
(254-2)24770/340849/336989

MEXICO
Eco-Solar Ave. Eugenia 1510 Col. Narvarte
Mexico 03020 D.F. Mexico

PAKISTAN
Bob & Phyllis Ripple
Plot 45, A Street, Phase V
Defence Housing Society Karachi, Pakistan

MIDWEST HEADWATERS EF!
Midwest Headwaters Earth First! News *
POB 516 Stevens Point, WI 54481

Hank Bruse 235 Travis Drive
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494 (715)423-5636

Chicago EF!
POB 6424 Evanston, IL 60204
(312)281-0599 - Gina

Paul Rechten 7405 Shields Rd.
Harvard, IL 60033 (815)943-4178

Southern Illinois EF!
POB 1059 Edwardsville, IL 62026-1059
(618)692-3246

MISSOURI EARTH FIRST!
The Gateway EF! Tribe POB 1961
St. Louis, MO 63118 (314)752-5011

Big River EF! POB 189 Pacific, MO 63039
Orin Langelie (314)257-2437
A. Woodtree (314)776-3390

Kansas City EF!
Mark Swanholm
POB 10213 Kansas City, MO 64111

NEW MEXICO EARTH FIRST!
Brad Lagorio * 2405 Meadow Rd SW
Albuquerque, NM 87105 (505)873-0299

Ganges Wilson Drawer W
Taos, NM 87571 (505)758-4899

Upper Rio Grande EF!
Gary Schiffmiller POB 8659
Santa Fe, NM 87504 (505)984-1428

NEW YORK EARTH FIRST!
Finger Lakes EF!
Caren Smiley
POB 101 Ithaca, NY 14851

Long Island EF!
PO Box 812, Huntington, NY 11743
(516) 424-6499c

OHIO EARTH FIRST!
Scioto River Group Steve Moore POB 91
Greencamp, OH 43322 (614)528-2517

Black Swamp EF! OHIO S.E.C.T.
Rick B. Van Landingham III c/o Office of
Student Activities, Student Union Rm 3518
University of Toledo, 2801 W. Bancroft St.
Toledo, OH 43606

OREGON EARTH FIRST!
Portland EF!
POB 13765 Portland, OR 97213
(503)235-0642

EF! Siskiyou
Bobcat POB 212
Williams, OR 97544 (503) 846-7342

Southern Willamette EF!
Barry Martin/Karen Wood POB 10384
Eugene, OR 97440 (503) 726-4738

PENNSYLVANIA EF!
Three Rivers EF!/TREES! c/o deh'Airte
322 Mall Blvd. #128 Monroeville, PA 15146
(412)795-2542

TEXAS EARTH FIRST! *
Christi Stevens POB 7292 University Station
Austin, TX 78713 (512) 320-0413

East Texas EF!
Dave Burkart Rt. 3, Box 114
Cleveland, TX 77327 (713)592-7664

VERMONT EF!
Erik Sohlberg RR1, Box 80-A
East Corinth, VT 05040 (802)439-6266

VIRGINIA/DC EARTH FIRST!
Robert F. Mueller Rt. 1 Box 250
Staunton, VA 24401 (703)885-6983

Appalachian EF! *
Ernie Reed Box 309
Nellysford, VA 22958 (804)361-9036

WASHINGTON EARTH FIRST! GROUPS
Cheetwoot EF!
POB 10147 Olympla, WA 98502

Columbia Plateau EF!
Brian Barry 222 N. 29th
Yakima, WA 98902 (509)452-8074

Okanogan Highlands EF!
POB 361 Republic, WA 99166

Olympic Peninsula EF!
Robin McMillan
POB 368 Port Townsend, WA 98368

Seattle EF!/Washington EF! *
George Draffan
POB 95316 Seattle, WA 98145

Southwestern WA EF!
Rory Bowman
POB 202 Vancouver, WA 98666-0202

Walla Walla WA EF!
Orin Langelie (314)257-2437
Environmental House Whitman College
Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509)527-5378

WILD ROCKIES EF! *
Jake Jagoff POB 7891 Missoula, MT 59807

Jim Field POB 4784
Missoula, MT 59806 (406)549-6082

Yellowstone EF!
Randall Restless Box 6151
Bozeman, MT 59715 (406)587-3356

Wyoming EF!
655 North Cedar Laramie, WY 82070

LOCAL CONTACTS

CALIFORNIA
Dakota Sid Clifford POB 637
Cedar Ridge, CA 95924 (916)273-7186

Louis Eliseo 5579 Medea Valley Dr.
Agoura Hills, CA 91301 (818)991-4769

Wind River 260 Ashley Ave. #15
Woodland, CA 95695 (916)668-1409

DELAWARE/MARYLAND
Greg DeCowsky Upper Shore Ecology Center
POB 71 Georgetown, MD 21930
(301)275-8091

FLORIDA
Black Rhino Vegetarian Soc.
MaVynne O. Betsch
Rt 3, Box 292 American Beach, FL 32034

Pan c/o 1507 Edgevale Rd.
Fort Pierce, FL 34982 (305)466-0833

HAWAII
Greenpeace Hawaii POB 10909
Hilo, HI 96721 (808)935-0770

INDIANA
B.Y.R.D. 101 Crawford St. #308
Terre Haute, IN 47807

IOWA
Hal Rowe 722 Westwinds Dr. #3
Iowa City, IA 52246 (319)354-6674

KANSAS
Mountain Yarrow 214 Neosho
Emporia, KS 66801 (316)342-1621

Don Yockey Rt. 1, Box 906
Soldier, KS 66540 (913)834-2431

LOUISIANA
ARKLATEX EF!
c/o Eddie W. Hand 504 W. Louisiana #4
Ruston, LA 71270 (318)251-2580

MARYLAND
Leonard J. Kerpelman 2403 W. Rogers
Baltimore, MD 21209 (301)367-8855

MASSACHUSETTS
Atticus Finch 358 Dorchester St. #3
Boston, MA 02127-2735 (617)268-3751

Andrew Power 1874 Commonwealth Ave. #7
Brighton, MA 02135

MICHIGAN
Steve Grose 5104 Stimpson Rd.
Onondaga, MI 49264 (517)628-3284

Martin Leverenz 3553 David K. St.
Waterford, MI 48095 (313)623-9433

MISSOURI
Sue Skidmore 1364 S. Plaza
Springfield, MO 65804 (417)882-2947

Herb Simon 1007 E. Sixth, Holden, MO 64040
(816) 732-6400 (w) 732-4954 (h)

NEBRASKA
David Langston 839 S. 15th
Lincoln, NE 68508

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Lawrence H. St-Laurent Jr.
POB 14-Annex Concord, NH 03301

NEW YORK
Gary Bennett 127 Vassar St
Rochester, NY 14607 (716)461-0797

Geeskaenh c/o Johnson RR1 Box 280
Barker Rd., Tully NY 13159 (315)696-6199

OHIO
Ohio Valley EF!
Brian & Theresa Hagemann
727 M. L. King Dr. #502 Cincinnati, OH 45220

OKLAHOMA
Lynette Setzkorn 914 South Pittsburg,
Tulsa, OK 74112 (918) 834-1759

OREGON
Desert Dog 1245 NW Newport
Bend, OR 97701 (503)388-8927

Kalmiopsis EF! POB 1444
Cave Junction, OR 97523

PENNSYLVANIA
Antoinette Dwina
842 Library Ave. Carnegie, PA 15106

Tom "Bigfoot" Byers 1075 Steuben St. #2
Pittsburgh, PA 15220 (412)921-8269

TENNESSEE
Kim Pilarski Turner 2015 Ford Lane
Knoxville, TN 37920 (615) 577-1257

TEXAS
Kathy Porter POB 311712
New Braunfels, TX 78131 (512)629-0584

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send them directly to one of these hard working groups.

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement. THANK YOU for your support!

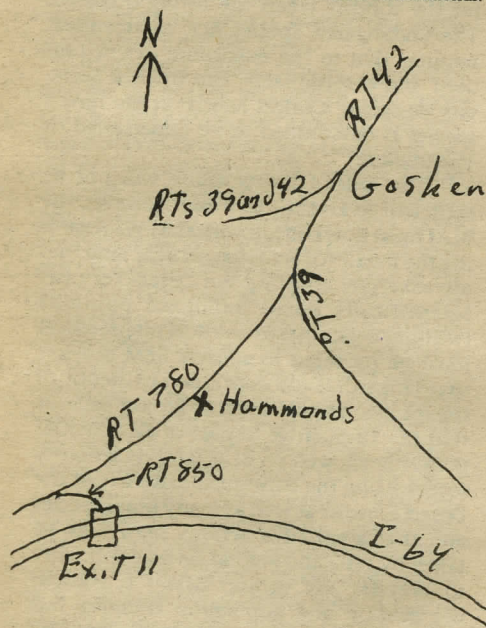


BULLETINS

CENTRAL APPALACHIAN FALL RENDEZVOUS. Virginia Earth First! will hold its fall rendezvous on October 13-15 at the habitat of Cricket and Larry Hammond in the beautiful Brattons Run Valley, near the George Washington National Forest and State Wildlife Management Areas. We will discuss strategies to save endangered ecosystems and species. Be prepared to camp in cold weather. No dogs please. For information call the Hammonds at 703-997-0055 or Bob Mueller 703-885-6983.

Directions from Goshen: Go southwest 1 mile on Rt.39. Turn right on 780 at woodyard. Go about 6 miles to Hammonds.

From exit 11 on I-64: Turn on 850. Go for .8 mile to 780. Turn right on 780 and go for about 5 miles to Hammonds.



RAINFOREST WEEK PACKETS READY.

Rainforest Action Network has prepared a free organizational packet to help activists plan events for the third annual World Rainforest Week, October 22-29. Events already scheduled by groups around the world include rock concerts, demonstrations, educational exhibits, conferences, and a 5K Run for the Rainforest. EF! groups and Rainforest Action Groups will use this week to boost their Tropical Timber Campaign. For a packet, write or call RAN, 301 Broadway, Suite A, San Francisco, CA 94133; 415-398-4404.

HABITAT CONFERENCE. Restoring Biodiversity in the Southern Appalachians: A Strategy for Survival is the subject of a conference to be held at the University of North Carolina in Asheville, October 27. Speakers will include John Cairns, Reed Noss, Jamie Sayen, and Robert Zahner. October 28 a forest rescue action workshop, For All Things Wild, will take place at Warren Wilson College at Swannanoa. Registration is \$20 for the conference and \$5 for the workshop. For information, contact Katuah/Tuckasegee, Rt. 2, Box 108A, Whittier, NC 28789 (704-586-3146).

STUDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COALITION CONFERENCE, October 27-29.

The Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC) is organizing a national conference, the Threshold Conference, at University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, as "the staging ground for a new, strengthened student environmental movement." Speakers scheduled include Dr. Barry Commoner, author of *The Politics of Energy*; Richard Grossman, former Greenpeace director; Denis Hayes, Earth Day 1970 founder and Earth Week '90 chairman; Randy Hayes, Rainforest Action Network director; Dr. Norman Myers, World Bank Consultant and tropical deforestation expert; and Jeremy Rifkin, Greenhouse Crisis Foundation president. Workshops will focus on methods of grassroots action common to all environmental issues. Students will plan a course for SEAC to take. SEAC-UNC began the Coalition in 1988 as a clearinghouse for student environmental campaigns. For information on SEAC or the conference, call Blain Holman or Jimmy Langman at 919-962-2333, or write SEAC, Campus Box 5115, Room 102 Campus Y Bldg, UNC, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-5115.

LEARNING ALLIANCE OPTIONS FOR EDUCATION AND ACTION.

The Learning Alliance is a non-profit education and action organization in New York City, which plays a leading role in environmental education and organizing. Programs include environmental activist training programs, wilderness travel, and recycling workshops. Learning Alliance conferences have brought together diverse groups such as the Deep Ecologists, Social Ecologists, Ecofeminists, Bioregionalists, and Greens, and have helped lay the foundation for more cooperative discussions of ecological ideas. Its fall programs include:

*a national conference of Green party organ-

izers, Oct.22;

*an unprecedented meeting of Murray Bookchin of the Left Green Network and Dave Foreman of Earth First! [!] in a forum seeking common ground and new directions for fighting the ecological crisis, Nov.5;

*a training program for rainforest activists with Ivan Ussak of the Rainforest Alliance, beginning Jan.10.

For information or to receive a free catalog of over 100 events, contact Learning Alliance, 494 Broadway, NYC, 10012; 212-226-7171.

GRIZZLY BEAR TASK FORCE ROADSHOW.

I will tour the East Coast from Maine to Virginia this fall to promote preservation of the Grizzly Bear and to gain support for the EF! Yellowstone Wilderness Proposal. Plans are tentative now but I hope to arrive in Washington DC October 15 and do up to 20 shows in the Northeast, touring through November. Various activists and musicians will join the tour. It will feature a slide show, live and recorded eco-music, poetry, ranting and raving, and opportunities for local activists to promote their issues. Anyone who would like to join or help, please contact me ASAP. If you can help book dates and places for the show, please do. I'll send an organizer's packet and say if and when I can be in your town. Look for schedule in the next edition of the *Journal*.

—Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715

NORTH AMERICAN BIOREGIONAL CONGRESS.

Planning is now underway for NABC IV, which will be held August 19-26, 1990, in the Gulf of Maine bioregion on Lake Umbagogseecontee ("where the sturgeon gather") just west of Augusta and the Kennebec River. For information, write Gulf of Maine/NABC, 61 Maine St., Brunswick, 04011, Gulf of Maine.

RAINFOREST ART SHOW.

A Quality Lab, Inc. is sponsoring a benefit art show/exhibition for the Boulder Rainforest Action Group, October 22-29, Rainforest Awareness Week. The Lab is seeking submissions of environmental artwork and writings describing the rainforest. Artwork of all mediums will be accepted. Deadline for submissions is October 15. For more information call Elaine at 303-443-4777 or Annie at 303-492-8308. The Lab is at 1800 Commerce St., Boulder, CO 80301.



GREEN FIRE TOUR ON THE ROAD. As you read this, the Green Fire tour is winding its way from Phoenix to the East Coast. The tour will hit almost every state in the Northeast. The tour docket is filled. Only cancellations will allow more gigs. We will do approximately 33 shows between the September 21 and November 5. The tour will feature the music of Dakota Sid Clifford, speaking by Roger Featherstone, and a slide presentation about wilderness and the role that Earth First! plays in its preservation.

The schedule of our remaining shows follows. Call the appropriate show host listed for information on the show nearest you.

Sept. 25 Kansas City, Missouri	(913) 681-8843	David Feltmeyer
Sept. 26 St. Louis, MO	7:30 The Great Grizzly Bear	1027 Geyer Ave. (314) 257-2437 Orin Langelle
Sept. 27 Carbondale, Illinois	(618) 564-2878	Jan Thomas
Sept. 29 Kalamazoo, Michigan	7:00 Western Michigan University	Knauss Hall Room #3770 (616) 381-4926 Don Gillespie
Sept. 30 Cleveland, Ohio	(216) 324-7522	John Katko
Oct. 3 Rochester, New York	8:00 Pyramid Art Center,	Village Gate Square 274 N. Goodman (716) 338-3104 Dwight Metzger
Oct. 4 Syracuse, NY	(315) 471-7312	Andy Molloy
Oct. 5 Ithaca, NY	(607) 273-2237	Caren Smiley
Oct. 6 Albany, NY	(413) 339-4216	Tom Carney
Oct. 7 Amherst, Massachusetts	(413) 339-4216	Tom Carney
Oct. 8 Hanover, New Hampshire	Dartmouth College	(802) 649-2940 Mike Zwickelmaier
Oct. 9 Montpelier, Vermont	7:30 Unitarian Church (on Main Street)	(802) 223-7943 Susan Meeker-Lowry
Oct. 10 Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire	(603) 743-4001 Dan York
Oct. 11 Lewiston, Maine	8:00 Bates College Chase Hall	(207) 784-4221 John Garesche
Oct. 12 Boston, MA	(617) 734-8294	Andy Power
Oct. 13 Worcester, MA	7:30 Worcester Artists Group	38 Harlow St. (508) 792-2876 Troy Tryee
Oct. 14 Long Island, NY	(516) 584-8245	Gail Youngelson
Oct. 15 New York, NY	5:00 Wetlands 161 Hudson St.	(212) 966-4225 Russ Wels
Oct. 16 Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	7:30 Bucknell University	(717) 523-3107 David Hafer
Oct. 17 Rutgers, New Jersey	Rutgers College	(609) 268-9584 Jeff Whiteman
Oct. 20 Washington, DC	7:30 Friend's Meeting House	2111 Florida Ave. NW (301) 460-0743 Jim O'Conner
Oct. 22 Athens, Georgia	(404) 548-2244	Bill Walsh
Oct. 23 Atlanta, GA	(404) 892-5522	Jeff Kirsch
Oct. 24 Knoxville, Tennessee	(615) 573-2322	Steve Smith
Oct. 27 Asheville, North Carolina	7:30 Stone Soup	(704) 586-3146 David Wheeler
Oct. 29 Birmingham, Alabama	7:30 Southern Danceworks	2727 7th Ave. South Suite 305 (205) 991-2653 Ned Mudd
Oct. 30 Tallahassee, Florida	(904) 421-1559	Mary Allgere
Nov. 2 Austin, Texas	(512) 320-0413	Christie Stevens
Nov. 3 San Marcos, TX	(512) 353-1286	Joe Ptak
Nov. 5 Tucson, Arizona	7:30 Northwest Neighborhood Center	2160 N. 6th Ave. (602) 622-1371 Nancy Zierenberg

EARTH FIRST! ACTIONS LISTING

May 28 - Yellowstone NP, WY; banner hanging in Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone to protest park overdevelopment; Yellowstone EF!

July 8-9 - Yellowstone NP, WY; demonstrations in Canyon Village and Mammoth Hot Springs to protest overdevelopment, logging and log hauling in the park; Yellowstone & Wild Rockies EF!

July 29 - Ukiah, CA; "Greed Feed" to protest a realty company's "Beast Feast"; Ukiah EF!

August 2 - Laytonville, CA; EF! packed a BLM Cahto Wilderness hearing

August 7 - Jericho, VT; occupation of General Electric's "Gatling gun" firing range; a New England EF! affinity group

August 9 - Prescott, AZ; demonstration at Arizona Cattlegrowers Ass. meeting; Phoenix EF!

August 12 - Mt. Greylock, MA; tree sitters and demo protesting development

August 13 - Arapaho NF, CO; three tree sitters with a banner; Colorado EF!

August 13-16 - Mt. Baker Snoqualmie NF, WA; three tree sitters occupied old growth; Washington EF!

August 13-17 - Flathead NF, MT; tree-sit in Bunyan Meadows to protest deforestation; Wild Rockies EF!

August 14 - Colville NF, WA; two tree sitters; Okanogan Highland EF!

August 14 - Portland, OR; tree climb with banners outside Hatfield's office; Oregon EF!

August 14 - Eugene, OR; 100 people rallied at Willamette NF headquarters; Oregon EF!

August 14 - Santa Fe NF, NM; two tree sitters at Barley Canyon, with two more people occupying a loader; New Mexico EF!

August 14 - Santa Fe, NM; lone tree sitter outside Federal Court House; New Mexico EF!

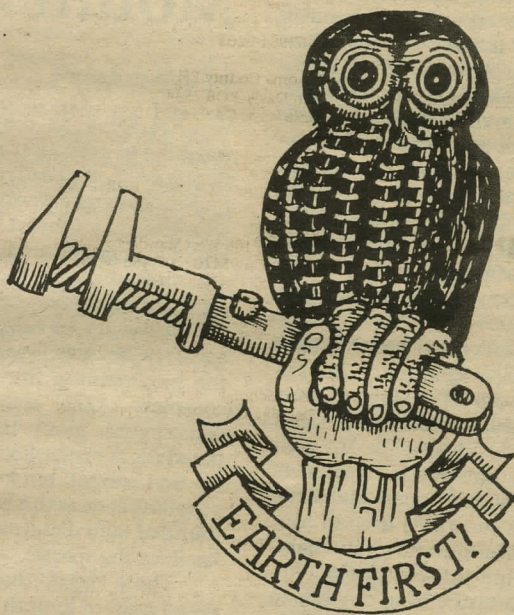
August 14 - Marin County, CA; people took over the Pacific Lumber sales office to protest Maxxam's liquidation of the ancient redwoods

August 14 - Arcata, CA; tree-sit in Assemblyman Dan Hauser's front yard, where 20 people occupied a large tree to protest Hauser's blatant toadyism for the timber industry; EF! & Humboldt Rainforest Action

August 14-16 - Chequamegon NF, WI; teddy-bear tree-sit with two bears and a banner in the middle of the forest

August 14-17 - near Ft. Bragg, CA; 3 women sat in trees in planned Georgia-Pacific clearcut; Ukiah EF!

August 16 - San Francisco, CA; 100 people pro-



tested at the US Forest Service office against that agency's complicity with the timber companies

August 16 - near Grants Pass, OR; tree-climb with banner by rest stop on I-5; Oregon EF!

August 16 - Whitethorn, CA; blockade of gypo slob-logging operation; Ukiah EF!

August 16 - Los Angeles, CA; demonstration at Maxxam headquarters; LAEF!

August 17 - near Santa Rosa, CA; "Save America's Forests, Earth First!" banner hanging over freeway; Sonoma Co. EF!

August 18-20 - near Navarro, CA; tree-sit in redwoods along main tourist road, banners across road, traffic stopped and leafleted; Ukiah EF!

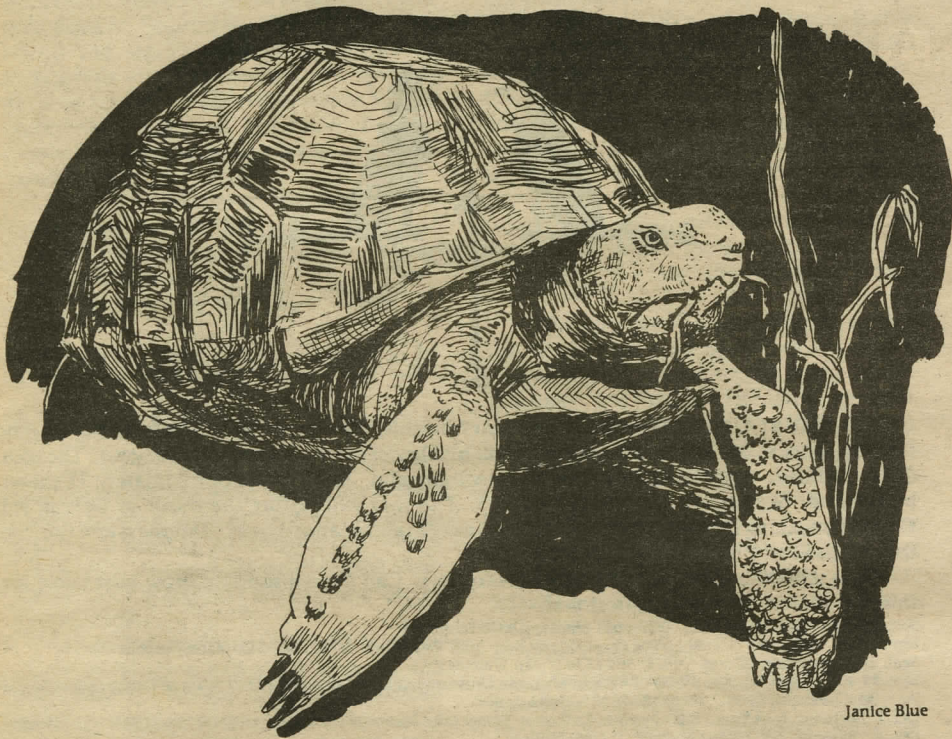
August 18 - near Navarro, CA; blockade (slash & old car) of Louisiana-Pacific logging operation; Albion EF!

August 19 - Ft. Bragg, CA; blockade of Georgia-Pacific mill; Ukiah EF!

August 26 - Mt. Lemmon, AZ; demonstration at public meeting with Congressman Jim Kolbe, protesting Forest Service mismanagement; Tucson & Phoenix EF!

September 4 - Ladysmith, WI; march and flotilla along Flambeau River to protest mining plans; Midwest Headwaters EF!

DESERT TORTOISE GETS PARTIAL PROTECTION



Janice Blue

Many still unprotected, and major threats still not addressed

by Jasper Carlton, EF! Biodiversity Project Coordinator

The Interior Department's US Fish and Wildlife Service emergency listed the Mojave Desert population of the Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) as Endangered on 4 August 1989. The emergency protection of the Mojave Desert Tortoise population extends 240 days from August 4, during which time Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) will proceed with a formal listing process for the species.

According to a FWS press release, the emergency action was a result of an outbreak of "Desert Tortoise respiratory disease complex" or respiratory syndrome in wild populations. Believed to be a chronic viral disease, its precise nature is unknown and it has no known cure. It is believed that the disease weakens the tortoises, making them vulnerable to life-threatening secondary infections. Biologists are especially concerned because the disease is affecting reproductively active tortoises as well as juveniles.

In articulating FWS's position, Pacific Regional Director Marvin Plenert said, "We are taking emergency action now in an attempt to prevent any further loss to the Mojave Desert Tortoise population already devastated by these diseases. Although listing of the species will not stop the spread of the diseases, it will afford the tortoise extra protection while scientists are working to control the outbreaks."

Unfortunately for other Desert Tortoise populations, this new emergency Endangered listing only protects the Mojave Desert population, or all wild tortoises north and west of the Colorado River. The Sonoran Desert populations, scattered in portions of Arizona, still have no protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) despite confirmed population declines and serious habitat destruction within this ecosystem. Apparently, political pressure from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), ranching interests, and the Arizona Game and Fish Commission blocked the listing for the Sonoran Desert Tortoise populations.

The only other area in which Desert Tortoises are federally protected is in the Beaver Dam Slope area of extreme southwestern Utah, where the species was listed as Threatened in 1980, with only 39 square miles of designated Critical habitat. The 1980 listing was restricted to Utah by politically contrived boundaries. As a result, the tortoises were deprived of protection in the Arizona Strip and Nevada sections of the Beaver Dam Slope area. With most Desert Tortoise habitat under BLM management, commercial livestock grazing has actually increased in some areas in the past two years while tortoise numbers have continued to decline. Some researchers now believe that we may have already lost the opportunity to recover the Desert Tortoise to viable, self-sustaining population levels in the Beaver Dam Slope Ecological Area.

The Earth First! Biodiversity Project and several environmental organizations have continued to push for federal listing of the Desert Tortoise as Endangered throughout the remainder of its range in the United States (Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California). The recent listing action by the Fish and

Wildlife Service did not accomplish this, nor did it acknowledge that the species was biologically endangered throughout most of its historic range prior to the confirmation of the respiratory disease complex. It is the cumulative impact of commercial livestock grazing (through destruction of the species' food base), energy development, road construction, pet-collecting, off-road vehicle use, and the killing and harassment of Desert Tortoises that has resulted in the endangerment of the species. These ongoing threats occur mostly in areas managed by the BLM.

Despite these threats and numerous transect studies that have documented downward trends in most, if not all, Desert Tortoise populations, from 1985 until this most recent listing, FWS has insisted that federal ESA listing was "warranted but pre-

cluded by other higher-priority listing actions." Under the pretense that it lacked the financial resources to proceed immediately with the proposal to list the species, because of other high-priority pending proposals, FWS allowed habitat destruction and fragmentation to continue.

The Desert Tortoise is not the only species to suffer the consequences of this bureaucratic boondoggle. The Fish and Wildlife Service has created a backlog of over 100 US animal species whose federal Endangered listings may have been improperly delayed under a "warranted but precluded" designation. Many of these species could go extinct while awaiting formal listing or annual review. Sherman's Fox Squirrel in Florida, for example, continues to be legally hunted in the state while its ESA listing is held up by the "warranted but precluded" loophole.

Moreover, considerable evidence suggests that Fish and Wildlife Service's recent listing of the Mojave Desert Tortoise population was not a voluntary action. EF! activists Mark Williams and Peter Bralver of California, with guidance from the EF! Biodiversity Project, had been working for 18 months to secure Endangered Species Act protection for the Desert Tortoise. They had insisted upon full protection for the species in all known ecosystems of the Desert Tortoise, and were close to exhausting all available administrative remedies.

In June of this year, Defenders of Wildlife, which has been a leading advocate of the Desert Tortoise, and two other environmental groups filed a petition with FWS requesting emergency listing of the tortoise as an Endangered species throughout its range. Their petition contained significant new information about the outbreak of the highly contagious respiratory disease, believed to be responsible for the dramatic decline in the Mojave Desert and perhaps other tortoise populations.

On July 10, after receiving inadequate responses to their telegrams from FWS and Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan Jr., Mark Williams and Peter Bralver filed the prerequisite 60 day formal notice of their intent to file suit in federal court under the Endangered Species Act on behalf of the Desert Tortoise. In their legal notice, Williams and Bralver contended that FWS was illegally delaying the listing of the tortoise as

Endangered in the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts and in the entire Beaver Dam Slope Ecological Area.

As mentioned, the Desert Tortoise was emergency listed as Endangered (the most protective classification) in August, but only in the Mojave Desert. The FWS's failure to list the species in Arizona's Sonoran Desert or upgrade its classification from Threatened to Endangered in the Beaver Dam Slope area is still in dispute.

The Fish and Wildlife Service may have also erred in not designating Critical habitat for the tortoise when the listing occurred. The Endangered Species Act, as amended, requires that to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, the Interior Secretary designate Critical habitat at the time a species is determined to be Endangered or Threatened.

The federal listing alone will not be sufficient to save the tortoise. However, the BLM must now consult with the FWS regarding the impact of activities on BLM land that are adversely affecting the Desert Tortoise. Scientifically based biological opinions (without economic or political interference) must be prepared to address BLM projects that jeopardize the continued existence of the species. The Biodiversity Project believes that the cumulative impact of all activities presently allowed on BLM lands is seriously jeopardizing the continued existence of the Desert Tortoise as well as many other species and that alternative actions must now be taken by state and federal agencies not only to prevent any further desert ecosystem degradation and population declines, but also to restore the species and its habitat. The entire process is being closely monitored.

THE DESERT TORTOISE NEEDS YOUR HELP! Please write your Congresspersons (senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representative, House of Representatives, 20515) and John Turner, Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Dept., 18th and C Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20240, urging them to support federal listing of the Desert Tortoise as Endangered in the Sonoran Desert of Arizona and throughout the Beaver Dam Slope Ecological Area. Insist that the needs of all rare and endangered plants and animals in these sensitive desert ecosystems take precedence over development.

Mount Graham Red Squirrel Faces Oblivion

By Chip Hedgcock

Averaging 13 inches in length and weighing in at around 8 ounces, the Mount Graham Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis*) inhabits the highest regions of southeast Arizona's 10,720 foot high Pinaleno Mountains.

Unfortunately, those same peaks have attracted the covetous eyes of astronomers at the University of Arizona (UA), who have spent the last seven years working to develop the mountaintop into a huge observatory complex. AZEF! and almost every other conservation group in the state have opposed the planned destruction of critical Red Squirrel habitat, but bulldozers may finally be rolling even as this issue goes to press. The sound of their diesel engines may be a death knell for the species.

These quiet, independent mammals spend most of their time foraging for mushrooms on the forest floor and collecting seed cones from the dwindling population of spruce and fir trees. Packed away in large "middens", the cones are kept fresh, cool and ungerminated - the squirrels' main winter food source. When the cone crop is bad, as it has been for the last three years, the total number of squirrels declines.

Reported extinct as late as 1970, the Mount Graham Red Squirrel has fought hard against severe winters, poor cone-bearing years, and competition for food with the introduced Aberts Squirrel, to bring itself back from the brink of extinction. Still, from an estimated population of 328 in 1986, the total number of Red Squirrels has dropped considerably. Current population estimates range from 50-150 squirrels.

The squirrels on this rare sky-island represent the southern-most population of Red Squirrels in the entire United States, and the only population of Mount Graham Red Squirrels anywhere in the world. They were officially listed as "endangered" in June, 1987, over strenuous objections of the UA.

The proposed astrophysical development and associated road building is located within critical Red Squirrel habitat. This situation, and the fact that very little biological data is available on the red squirrel, has given us an inferior program of study for the

squirrel and a poor program for protection.

Instead of a detailed study covering multiple years or even multiple seasons, the UA is getting away with just a 30-day study utilizing trapping and tagging. Trapping and tagging these small mammals would otherwise be considered a crime, constituting "harassment of an endangered species," and is highly dangerous (two out of the five squirrels handled have died from the "handling shock").

But the biggest crime is that the study itself is a useless sham - it does not provide the information needed! The squirrel study is supposed to determine the ranges of individual squirrels, but their ranges change from month to month as their food sources change, so a 30-day study cannot tell us precisely how many squirrels live in the given area. But the study, despite protests and civil disobedience, is going ahead so the UA can put one more hurdle - made meaningless - behind it.

Even before the two squirrels were killed, EF!ers were calling the UA's promised "studies" a "death watch." Not only are university researchers watching the squirrels die, they are precipitating their deaths. Two out of five is an incredibly high fatality rate, and all the more alarming given the dwindling number of squirrels yet alive. But biologists know it is not an uncommon rate for trapping some small mammals, and the UA and our federal agencies knew it. EF!ers demanded last spring that the Forest Service comment on the possibility of a 50% death toll and the possibility that this was being done during breeding or nursing season, but our legitimate concerns were dismissed as hysteria.

The UA will begin its well-hyped 10-year \$100,000 study of the squirrel after construction and road building begins in critical habitat. They say it proves their concern for this endangered species, but it only begins after critical old growth habitat has been destroyed and before any decisive data on red squirrel biology will have been gathered.

While struggles within the legal system may ultimately succeed, separate lawsuits by the EF! Biodiversity Project and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund have so far failed to

stop or even slow the project.

In the long run, one of the most vulnerable aspects of this development is the financial one. Two institutions have pulled out their support (TXEF! gets credit for one of those - thanks!). Expansion of acreage and number of scopes on the mountaintop is supposedly not guaranteed. If other partners in the project can be persuaded that they are throwing their money into a risky proposition, and they too decide to pull out, the UA may be forced to drop the whole bad idea.

In the short term, though, only direct action can stop them, and save another species from extinction. Stay tuned.

What you can do: Call the Mount Graham hotline, (602)797-9317, to get daily updates on the situation and on what you can do to have the greatest impact. Also, we encourage you to write the following partners and tell them what you think of this project. While we know you wouldn't ever write a threatening letter, it would be helpful to remind these partners that the project in which they are participating has been threatened with monkeywrenching which makes it all the more financially unstable.

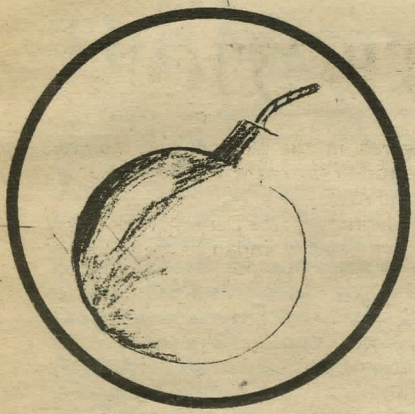
Dr. Irwin Shapiro, Director
Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
60 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138.

Dr. Eugene Capriotti
Department of Astronomy
Ohio State University
174 W 18th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43210

Dr. Peter Mezger
Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy
1 Ave Dem Huegel 69
5300 Bonn, West Germany

Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory
Largo E Fermi 5
I-50125 Firenze
Florence, Italy
Attn: Dir, Mount Graham Project

Postcards outside the US must have stamps with value marked 36 cents.



MIRTH FIRST!

NABOB EDITION

April 1, 1990

Vol. X, No. EXCESS

THE VOLUMINOUS ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

TREE DOLLARS

MF! Travel Guide

We'll Show Them How It's Done

Intense Personal Observations on the Third World Environment

ed. note: The following are unexpurgated excerpts from an article submitted to us recently by a traveling EF!er. Time and space limitations have forced us to omit several paragraphs of admittedly sterling prose not essential to its message.

[ed. question: Why edit?]

The bus rolled sharply around a pointed curve and I temporarily awoke from the creeping malaise of sleep to peer out of the ill-fitted window against which lay my drowsy head. It was early morning and I gazed down the hillside, scrutinizing the slopes, looking deep into the valley which dropped down a thousand feet or more from this precipitous mountain passage, following the slant and pitch of the hillsides to the gentle, swaying waves of the land below. Rich land and fertile; soil and loam dotted with the vegetative protrusions of wheat and rice ready for harvest. The sun was rising above the high peaks as the back tires of the bus skidded around the bend and careened into a gaping hole in the road. Loose rubble flew out in profusion only to roll, fall, and tumble down the mountain eager to mix with the earth at

the base of the valley.

Bidi smoke, pouring from the glowing ends of a half a dozen leaf-rolled cigarettes, clotted and thickened, hovering somewhere over seats 28-30. It drifted over to where my jostled body sat so uncomfortably feigning sleep, my knees holding up the seat in front while my long legs dangled down to the floor untouched. The thick, smoky fog hung before watery eyes and tickled nose suppressing the normal flow of unimpeded breath. Gasping, I reached over to lift the window and the glass rattled in its bent and crooked grooves.

Laboring for fresh air, I stuck my head out into the cool, morning breeze of the mountains and felt the warmth of the rising sun against the wind-swept curves of a bearded face. Just below my chin, stuck like glop to the cold metal of the exterior of the bus, was a line of dried vomit. Its point was at the base of my window and, fanning out like a triangle pulled by the breeze of the racing bus, it adhered to the dull lustre of green paint and dust coating the outside of the vehicle. It must have been a gift from a former passenger, possible remnants from the previous night's dinner. I looked under other windows seeing the same soupy pattern and hoped that the driver would stop at a different place for our breakfast snack....

[ed. answer: That's why!]

A modest proposal

COMPLETING THE LORD'S WORK

ed. note: The following was expropriated from Thunderbear (10-88), "an alternative NPS newsletter," written by PJ Ryan. ("THUNDERBEAR is a non-profit newsletter, privately printed at no cost to the taxpayer. It in no way reflects the official views of the National Park Service or the Department of the Interior." \$12/12 issues; Box 71621, New Orleans, LA 70172-1621.)

Dave Foreman of the notorious Earth First! organization never ceases to remind his constituents that his environmental group is "lean and mean."

That is, they have almost no paid staff and very low administrative costs and thus most of EF!'s money can be spent on hoisting people into the tops of trees that our brother agency, the US Forest Service, would like to chop down.

It is true that much of the "mainline" environmental organization dollar goes to "administrative costs"; the theory being that "it takes a three piece suit." (And, buckaroos, that suit better be a "Saville Row"; if your man is wearing a JC Penney three piecer, your woods are as good as logged!)

Now, buckaroos, Mr. Foreman continues to challenge the conventional wisdom of the need for a high powered hierarchical organization to confront big business or big government (or a combination of the two) and neighbors that is all to the good.

Mr. Foreman's stance DOES raise some embarrassing questions for us mainline environmental groups: i.e., just what is it that we spend your money on?

Now neighbors, Foreman's continual poor mouthing leads to the counter image of the rest of us lolling around a Las Vegas swimming pool with lathesome young ladies, none of whom bear close resemblance to any of our immediate relatives. This is not true (at least not in the case of THUNDERBEAR).

After costs of publishing THUNDERBEAR, every remaining penny of your subscription goes into the THUNDERBEAR INTERNATIONAL PREDATION FUND. Now

what is the THUNDERBEAR INTERNATIONAL PREDATION FUND? Well, buckaroos, the Predation Fund fills an ecological niche in the roster of environmental organizations: if you will look for a moment at a map of the globe and mentally recite the names of a few predators (Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, Leopards, Cheetahs, etc.), you will immediately note that the Old World got more than its fair share of predators.

The Predation Fund will remedy this oversight.

Yes, buckaroos, we will be completing the Lord's Work; doing what God would have done if only He had the time and money; we will redress the predator imbalance of the world.

A concrete example is the largest Tiger, the Siberian Tiger. This magnificent animal is an endangered species; there being only about 200 individuals left in the Soviet Union. According to Dr. George Schaller, one of the world's leading authorities on tigers, "all the Siberian tiger requires is water, shade and sufficient prey." The Siberian Tiger's job description requires that it endure temperatures of -60F.

Yes, buckaroos, you're way ahead of me: Yellowstone National Park would make an excellent second home for the Siberian Tiger!

The Grizzly, bless its heart, is a noble creature, but it is not an efficient predator; pausing too often to smell the flowers, often more interested in carrion than the thrill of the chase.

The Siberian Tiger, on the other hand, MAKES carrion, and would soon be merrily making a dent in the Elk population to everyone's advantage.

In addition to Yellowstone, we have fixed four other possible Siberian Tiger nuevo habitats: the Kenai Peninsula of Alaska, British Columbia, Southern Chile, and the South Island of New Zealand.

Unlike Yellowstone, hunting the Siberian Tiger in these habitats will be a definite and lucrative possibility. The possibility of hunting such a remarkable creature will inject millions of dollars into the economies of

the above areas.

There will be peripheral benefits to outdoor writers and those artists that paint the cover picture for SPORTS AFIELD and OUTDOOR LIFE magazines.

You know the cover; the artist could paint it in his sleep and probably does. Two guys with rifles are standing in what looks like the Alaskan bush; in front of them is one pissed off Kodiak Bear standing up on its hind legs, waving its front paws and drooling blood. The weird thing about each of these cover paintings is the expression on the guys' faces; like they couldn't quite remember the instructions for getting the next round into the chamber and maybe their pal could jog their memory.

The introduction of the Siberian Tiger into the Kenai region will bring some variety to the life of the FIELD & STREAM artist. He can have the same Alaskan bush and even the same puzzled clowns looking at each other but the artist will be able to paint the Siberian Tiger in mid-leap as it charges; truly a symphony of orange, white and black.

With breeding populations in five separate pockets on the globe, in addition to Siberia, and later, perhaps, Korea and Northern China, the survival of the Siberian Tiger will be assured!

All this costs money, and due to narrow-minded governments, we find that our work must be secret and nocturnal, the animals being landed on lonely coasts after dark from our converted mine layer, WORLD PREDATOR. We have been fortunate to obtain some corporate support. For example, The Rocky Mountain Sheepgrowers Association has enthusiastically agreed to completely fund our program to introduce the Coyote into Australia and New Zealand, as the presence of this intelligent and resourceful predator is completely lacking in those lands.

Nor have we forgotten our finny friends!

Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Nevada suffers an over abundance of trash fish such as carp and is in desperate need of

an efficient predator. We felt that we had just the ticket in the Nicaraguan Fresh Water Shark. This shark is the world's only freshwater shark, living in Lake Nicaragua. It is a voracious feeder on slow trash fish, and has a very high reproductive rate.

The Predation Fund negotiated a hefty bribe of Sandinista officials in Nicaragua and were able to secure an oxygenated tank truck full of Nicaraguan Shark fry. The fry were then planted in Lake Mead. (Due to the conservative nature of the National Park Service, the Directors of the Predation Fund thought it best not to notify the NPS staff at Lake Mead NRA.) It is at this point that the Predation Fund must admit to an error in judgment.

In order to conserve your dollars, we hired a rather cheap consultant to research the Nicaraguan Shark Project. It seems that he forgot to turn a critical page in the literature. In addition to being the world's only freshwater shark, the Nicaraguan Shark is the world's only freshwater man eating shark.

We realize that this may cause some management problems at Lake Mead and we sincerely regret the inconvenience. Fortunately, steps can be taken to mitigate the problem. For example, management can insist that all water skiers be towed at speeds in excess of 30 MPH (lesser speeds have the unfortunate effect of, well, trolling).

We consider the Lake Mead affair a minor set-back and are pushing ahead with plans to introduce both the Electric Eel and Piranha into Florida's Suwannee River, making that wild river truly wild.

Australia has for too long enjoyed a monopoly on that magnificent predator, the Salt Water Crocodile, for which a home can be found in the Mississippi Delta Region, our next project.

Have we neglected anything? Well, buckaroos, we haven't even begun to touch snakes and that's going to be a whole new enterprise!

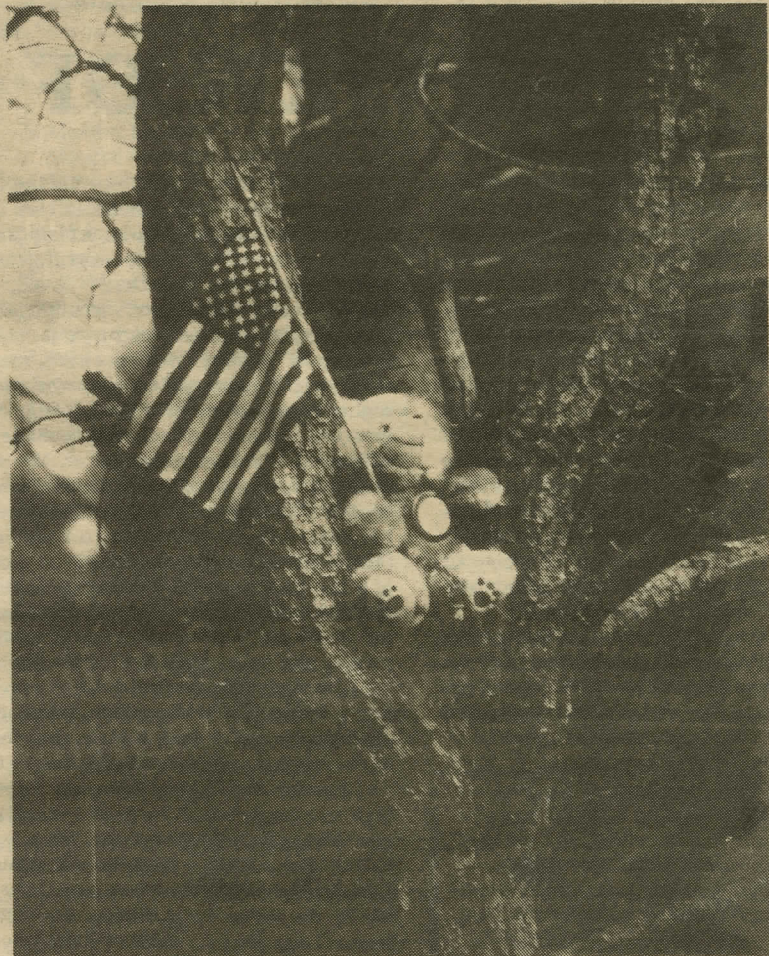


photo by Tom Odegaard

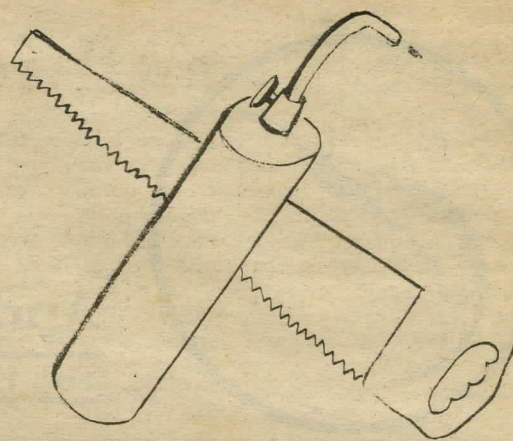
This teddy bear and another took part in August's national tree sitting action by occupying a tree in the heart of the Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin. The bears spent three days in the tree beside a banner reading "Please Don't Cut Our Home". The tree was near a clearcut about 60 yards from the closest Forest Service road, but was not visible from the road.

MIRTH FIRST!

NO EXCUSE FOR COMPROMISING MOTHER EARTH!

Subscription is \$20 a year

POB 7 * CANTON, NY 13617 * (315) 379-9940



A VIEW OF THE GORETEX

Goretex is a paradigm for technology. Even as scientists and politicians place their faith in technology, backpackers and skiers place their faith in Goretex. Moreover, even as technological fixes inevitably fail, Goretex (polytetrafluoroethylene, PTFE) inevitably leaks. (Beware, corporate executives, we of the *EF!* Journal are defended by the finest lawyers in the US. So don't even think of suing us for liability.) In Alaska, outdoorspeople fairly chortle at yuppies up from the 48, donned in Goretex, and thinking themselves prepared for Alaska's wet weather. Alaska residents call Goretex "Leaktex". They wear the old fashioned cumbersome rubberized rainsuits — of the type your mother likely made you wear before you were smart enough to buy Goretex.

Most of us who have been equipment tech-weenies have woeful tales to tell about expensive equipment failing us. I recall my best friends and I in high school debating the

merits of our gear. ("Well big stinking deal. I've got the Snow Lion Mountain Lion Limited Edition Standard Regular, left zip; and it has 8.5 inches of loft while weighing only 3 pounds 12 ounces. Top that!" "I will. I've got the Marmot Mountain Works Pika, and it has equivalent loft and weight, yet is made of ... Goretex!") We studied loft charts, memorized weights, trimmed ounces, worked late nights to save money for the latest greatest gewgaws ... and found ourselves cold or wet whenever it turned inclement. We gave greater heed to gear than to what the gear was supposed to help us see. My friend Ezekiel has since become an expert ornithologist ('tis he who recently proclaimed the success of a new technique for "distinguishing with absolute certainty gray vultures from morning grosbeaks": close observation of their mating and nesting patterns differentiates them, for they have markedly different gestation periods), but in those days, because we studied gear rather than Nature, none of us knew a nighthawk from a nematode!

Ezekiel had cleverly chosen another high tech fabric which he hoped would surpass Goretex in waterproofness. It was made by the manufacturer Peter Frank, and was apparently a copy of Peter Storm rain gear, for which the advertising slogan was "Peter Storm. Keep dry in a storm." Naturally we had to taunt Zeke, at the time a tall lanky fellow, saying "Peter Frank. Keep dry in a Frank." Of course, he found he couldn't keep dry in a Frank. Technology failed again.

My experiences with equipment gained a new dimension when I became Uncle

Digger's indentured servant. Digger scoffed at my prized internal frame pack (Lowe Expedition, 4800 cubic inches, 5 lb.12 oz., 2 parallel 2024T4 aluminum stays), and had the audacity to claim that his 1968 Kelty Tioga was a better pack. I allowed as how it was indeed more in keeping with his motto — "Back to the Pleistocene" — but averred that it was not fit to be worn by any creature graced with a backbone, unless the poor bloke needed to be in traction. Eventually, Digger developed bad knees and I broke my arm beneath my overloaded pack; so we decided the Kelty vs. Lowe question was moot. Hearing later that Lowe builds packs for the military and that Dick Kelty is nearly bald only reinforced my dissatisfaction with both.

Anyway, all this is so much blather, excepting that it reinforces Miss Ann Thropy's maxim: *appropriate technology* is an oxymoron. So what should we do when it rains? We should heed Digger's maxim and go back to the caves.

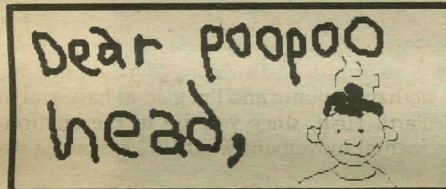
Several Magna *errata* slipped by us and into the pages of the last issue. We did not properly credit the illustrations by Gila Trout. We stole them from the pages of *Live Wild Or Die* (not to be confused with "Live Free Or Die," the New Hampshire license plate motto, which is a legacy of former NH governor Meldrin Thompson, among the most reactionary governors in US history). Former *LWOD* editor Mike Jakubal, ever on guard against rudeness, plagiarism and other literary scams, kindly reminded us of our

oversight. *LWOD* will soon publish their second issue. To receive a copy, simply put your subscription fee (\$0-200, depending upon how lucky you were at your last hit, or \$500 in xeroxed bills) in a wrinkled envelope decorated with illegible political propaganda (perhaps try some new ones such as, "mitigate honkiness" or "when tubas are banned, only hands will have tubas"), affix the standard US 25 cent stamp upside down (resist the temptation to ignite it, as the Postal Service is prone to reject burnt mail), and mail the envelope to *LWOD*, POB 411233, San Francisco, CA 94141.

A second error was that we misspelled Michele Miller's name. We gave her 4 't's when she only wanted 3. Most grievously, we also left dispersed through the pages 3 conditional verbs improperly inflected, 4 dangling prepositions, and 17 sentence fragments!

In concluding, I must digress, and discuss *this* issue. The pivotal subject of fabric design is approached from a new perspective herein by the infamous Ann Thropy, a seamstress now cleverly hiding under the appellation Wheaton Dedrick La Cont. Brother H. Misanthropus contributes to this issue a quiz for the queasy. Various other writers likewise facilitate our personal growth and fulfillment in these pages, while Gula the ghoul, with his call for a cadre of eco-kamikazis, facilitates our personal demise.

—Bushjuan



Dear PooPoo Head,

Move over you tired old farts. The radical arm of the *Deeper Ecology* Movement is here. We're *Live Awesome Or Gag Me With A Spoon*.

We trash everyone else's symbols. We denounce anyone who gets better media coverage than we do. We wear awesome punk hairdos. We're the cutting edge of whatever it was you were talking about. If you're not one of us, you're just another authority figure to be torn down.

I don't care if you've spent the last ten years making *Earth First!* what it is today. That doesn't mean that you're radical environmentalists. We are. And the future belongs to whoever shouts the loudest. So *Live Awesome Or Gag Me With A Spoon*.

— Doug Pine

P.S. Don't call me immature or I won't let you print anything I write.

Dear Poop,

I recently read parts of Bill Devall & George Sessions' book *Deep Ecology*. I have never read this before, because having grown up in the woods area of Wisconsin on Lake Michigan, I don't need to read it. I've been in tune with nature since the beginning. Okay, so I spent some time reading this book that has gotten so much national attention. *Deep Ecology* is the most insane bunch of incoherent crap I've ever seen. The only thing that it did for me, was explain why I have never received any support or backup in the going on seven years I've been a field activist in this so called "movement." In some ways, I'm sorry I didn't read it sooner, because I would have realized earlier that the real stupidity and incoherence lies with some of you, and not myself. Frankly, I think I'm being very clear and coherent right now. What do you think??

I want you to do me a personal favor. I still have \$1100 left to pay on a VISA card, which I used to finance my second *Earth First!* organizing effort in the Northeast. (In addition to working a 40 hr week job, of which ALL the money was spent on survival/organizing). I have NOTHING material to show for the last year of my life in the Northeast. I didn't buy ANYTHING AT ALL for myself, with the money, except basic necessities. I want you to do everything humanly possible to raise 1100 dollars to pay my bill. I demand that the *Earth First!* movement take some adult responsibility, and pay this bill, rather than sticking me with it. I would appreciate it if you would make this happen, since I apparently am not able to. I don't care if you simply give me the money yourself, if you use your influence with the Direct Action Fund, the ridiculous

continued on pages 45-47

The Mirth First! Directory

The Mirth First! Directory lists the contact points for the multinational Mirth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National MF! offices in the United States; 2) Multinational contacts; 3) Active MF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact industries where there is as yet no active MF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Mirth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

Mirth First! The Radical Financial Journal is an independent entity within the multinational Mirth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Mirth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Mirth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent MF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, PLEASE contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local MF! groups for the MF! movement.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a "*" produce either an Mirth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

NATIONAL MF!

MF! ALASKA TASK FORCE
Lawrence Rawl
1 Exxon Plaza, New York, NY 10001

MF! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT *
F. Dale Robertson
USFS, US Department of Agriculture
POB 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013
(202)447-6661

Species Defense Coordinator-Western States
James Watt-c/o HUD Investigations,
Washington, D.C.

MF! DIRECT ACTION FUND
Jim and Tammy Bakker
(see local newspaper for current address)

MIRTH FIRST! FOUNDATION
Michael Milken
no longer c/o Drexel Burnham Lambert

MF! GENETIC ALERT
BioTechnica International
Boston, MA

MF! GRAZING TASK FORCE
Cy Jamison, Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20252
(202)343-3801

MF! GRIZZLY BEAR TASK FORCE
Robert D. Barbee
Yellowstone National Park,
Yellowstone, WY 82190

MF! INDEPENDENT ORGANIZER
Oliver North
Honduras

MIRTH FIRST! JOURNAL EDITORIAL
CORRESPONDENCE
Mirth First! c/o USA Today

MIRTH FIRST! JOURNAL
SUBSCRIPTIONS & TRINKETS
Sam Wall
c/o Walmart

MF! OCEAN-DOLPHIN TASK FORCE
Anthony O'Reilly
c/o H.J. Heinz Company
POB 57, Pittsburgh, PA 15230

William P. Stirtz
c/o Ralston Purina Company
Checkerboard Square
St. Louis, MO 63164

MF! RAINFOREST ACTION
Phillip E. Lippincott c/o Scott Paper Company
One Scott Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19113
800-835-7268

MF! REDWOOD ACTION TEAM (RAT)
Charles Hurwitz
Maxxam Group, Inc. 2200 MCO Plaza
5718 Westheimer Houston, TX 77057

MF! RRR Committee
Joe Coors c/o Adolph Coors Company
Golden, CO 80401-1295

MF! SPEAKERS BUREAU
George Bush c/o the White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

MF! WOLF ACTION NETWORK *
Bruce Strachan
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC V8V 1X4 Canada

PAW (PRESERVE APPALACHIAN WILDERNESS)
Harry Patton, c/o Patton Corporation
Stamford, VT 05352

INTERNATIONAL MF! GROUPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA
William Vander Zalm
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC V8V 1X4
Canada

ONTARIO
Eastern Canada MF!
Tom McMillan
c/o Federal Ministry of the Environment
Terrasses de la Chaudiere
10 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

ENGLAND
Margaret Thatcher
10 Downing St.
London, England

LOCAL GROUPS

ARIZONA MIRTH FIRST! *
Evan Mecham
8802 N. 61st Avenue
Glendale, AZ 85311

CALIFORNIA MIRTH FIRST! GROUPS
George Deukmajian

COLORADO MIRTH FIRST!
William Coors
Golden, CO 80401

IDAHO MIRTH FIRST!
John H. Miller c/o Boise Cascade Corp.
POB 50
Boise, ID 83728
(208)384-6161

Doug McClure
c/o U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

CONNECTICUT MIRTH FIRST!
Andrew C. Sigler c/o Champion International
One Champion Plaza
Stamford, CT 06921
(203)358-7000

NEW MEXICO MIRTH FIRST!
Garrey Carruthers
Mansion Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505)827-7300 (H) (505)827-3000 (W)

NORTH WOODS MIRTH FIRST!
Flambeau Mining Company c/o
Kennecott Company c/o
Rio Tinto Zinc
London, England

OREGON MIRTH FIRST!
Mark Hatfield
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

WASHINGTON MIRTH FIRST!
George H. Weyerhaeuser
Tacoma, WA 98477
(206)924-2345

The Misanthrope Quiz (or, Are You an Eco-Brute?)

Lately, we of Earth First! have been accused of being "human hating" and "Fascist" by certain of our knee-jerk eco-liberal friends. These are serious charges, but, in some cases, true. Most of us are, unfortunately, humanitarian, but some EFlers indeed do not have the welfare of the The Race at heart. I have developed a quiz to identify those individuals and their degree of political correctness. So, if some of your friends start talking about wanting to machine gun a pregnant mother of six, or about putting botulism toxin into the Central Arizona Project canal, administer this quiz to see just how misanthropic they really are.

- 1) What should be done about the world overpopulation problem?
 - a. What problem? God wants us to be

Shorts and Ecology

by Peter & Delores Pym
(originally published in their column "As The Hole Deepens," in the Jackson Hole, Wyoming, newspaper)

"We have a couple of provisions along any visually sensitive areas that no development could take place that would modify the experience of the area in the foreground."

Today let's talk about environmentalism and underwear.

Underwear first since that's the more serious subject. There are two types of men's underwear for two types of men — jockey and boxer. You want to get the dry stare of the year, give a man the wrong kind for Christmas.

I can only think of a few causes that consistently stir the dander of most men — Chevy vs. Ford, artificial turf vs. grass, jockey vs. boxer. Peter is a boxer man. He believes baseball played on a rug is sacrilegious, and he doesn't give a hoot for Fords or Chevys either one.

Here's the basic argument. Jockeys look sexier on a guy. Boxers make most men look like that skinny legged janitor with the huge Adam's apple you remember from the municipal swimming pool back in Oklahoma. But for some scientific reason to do with temperature in a tightly closed space, jockeys hammer the hell out of the sperm count and take years off a guy's active life, if you follow that.

So it's a question of look sexy or be sexy longer. To Peter, this is no more a tough choice than deciding whether to imitate the guys who take steroids simply so they'll look like studs on the beach, when in reality they have the fertility of an orange grove in Bonduant.

Which brings up the quote at the beginning of the column. It didn't come out of any written report or bureaucratic publication; a

fruitful.

b. "Development is the best contraceptive."

c. A combination of education, contraceptives, and financial incentives.

d. Shoot everybody who has more than two children.

2) How do you feel about illegal immigration into the US?

a. We should let anyone come in who wants to.

b. We need to set quotas and give the INS more money.

c. US and Russia out of the Third World.

d. Build a Berlin Wall on our southern border.

3) What should be done about bear problems in our National Parks?

a. Shoot all bears who mess with people.

b. Relocate "problem" bears.

c. Nothing.

d. Shoot all tourons who mess with bears.

4) How do you feel about the opposite sex?

a. They're the greatest thing since sliced bread!

b. Ah — they're OK.

c. You can't live with 'em and you can't live without 'em.

d. There should be a bounty on them — shoot 'em, poison 'em.

5) What should be done about the starving in the Third World?

a. Massive food aid.

b. Massive self-determination efforts.

c. Massive birth control programs.

d. Massive starvation.

6) How do you feel about the gas leak in Bhopal, India, which killed 3000 people?

a. It was a terrible tragedy.

b. A typical case of corporate Third World exploitation.

c. Better them than us!

d. What should they care? They got lots more where they came from.

7) What is your opinion of the AIDS epidemic?

a. God's punishment for the perverts and fornicators!

b. It is overrated. Our technology will find a cure.

c. A breakdown of our immune system caused by overcrowding.

d. An antibody to kill off the human cancer.

8) What is your stand on abortion?

a. It is a sin against God!

b. It is a sin against humanity!

c. Which is worse, abortion or unwanted children?

d. A good population reduction method.

9) What would be the best way to solve Utah's fiscal crisis?

a. Raise taxes again.

b. Cut spending.

c. Birth control.

d. Declare an open season on Mormon school children.

Forest Service guy actually said that while he was hanging around the office. I won't identify the quote because it's against Pym policy to harass any government employee below GS 13.

For those who don't know how to talk Forest Service, "visually sensitive areas" means "road," and "the experience of the area in the foreground" means "see." In English, the quote says, "We'd rather not have stuff you can see from the road."

Which brings us back to underwear. There are two types of environmentalists — the ones who want to protect the environment and the ones who want to protect the view. We need both — they're as important to society as boxers and jockeys — but to me, it's no contest on which is the higher quality.

To find out what type of environmentalist you are, answer the following question: Which would upset you the most, an oil well in the Jenny Lake parking lot or an oil well in the center of the Gros Ventre Wilderness.

An oil well in the Jenny Lake parking lot would trash the view and wouldn't help tourism much, but until you get complex about full field development and the like, it wouldn't hurt the environment any more than asphalt.

But a well, and a road to it, in the Gros Ventre — or the Leidy Highlands or the Grey's River Roadless Area or about eight other places in trouble these days — would have all kinds of nasty, degenerate repercussions.

So here's the deal all you Jackson Hole Sierra Club Alliance Fund for the Animals tree huggers, it's time to face motivations. Boxer or jockey? Look good or be good? It's fine to fight for land values, views, backyard ecology, but to do so in the name of the environment while ignoring the environment is steroids in a beach bum.

house effect by CO poisoning. Don't jump off a bridge — blow up the bridge! Who says you can't take it with you?

To the rest of us: the terminally ill and the despondent need our help. They can't do it all alone. They need explosives, plagues, bombs. They need parachutes, planes, houseboats, rocket launchers. Aid an eco-kamikaze. Though gifts are not tax-deductible (in fact, we suggest you be anonymous, unless you plan on committing such a glorious suicide yourself), Mother Earth will forever be grateful to you. We need an anonymous benefactor to pledge a \$100,000 "survivors policy" to the nearest and dearest of any terminally heroic eco-kamikaze-defender.

While eco-defenders are quick to point out that life is sacred and is not a target of ecodefense, many doubt that multinational takeover artists who liquidate old growth forests to pay off junk bonds qualify as life-forms. Such robotoids, they aver, should be classed with dams, dozers, and drillers. A s"hit list" is available upon discreet inquiry.

One final thought: from those of you impatient with this admittedly slow pace of ecodefense, contributions are urgently solicited for scientific research on a species specific virus that will eliminate *Homo shiticus* from the planet. Only an absolutely species specific virus should be set loose. Otherwise, it will be just another technological fix. Remember, Equal Rights for All Other Species!

—Gula

Eco-Kamikazes Wanted

Are you terminally ill with a wasting disease? Do you have AIDS, ALS, brain cancer, or syphilis? Don't go out with a whimper; go out with a bang! Undertake an eco-kamikaze mission.

Yes, terminally ill Earth defenders can perform the ultimate act of Ecodefense while cheating the Grim Reaper of all the wasting and suffering that precedes these hideous, industrial age deaths.

Seek martyrdom at Glen Canyon Dam. Blow up yourself and that monstrosity. Free the Wild Colorado!

The possibilities for terminally ill warriors are limitless. Dams from the Columbia and the Colorado to the Connecticut are crying to be blown to smithereens, as are industrial polluters, the headquarters of oil spilling corporations, fur warehouses, paper mills... No doubt you already have a favorite target in your own watershed.

Here's how it works: Your doctor tells you have 6-18 months to live. Your condition will steadily worsen. You decide that, rather than endure all that suffering, you'll go out in a flash — taking out, say, the Southeast power grid.

Life is a gift, a blessing. Industrial age wasting diseases epitomize what the industrial age is all about — Nature being turned against herself in a death dance.

Break the cycle! Achieve your own freedom by liberating a river or a forest.

To those feeling suicidal: this may be an answer to your dreams. If you are determined to end it all, don't slink off to some garage and intensify acid rain and the green-

a. Shoot all bears who mess with people.

b. Relocate "problem" bears.

c. Nothing.

d. Shoot all tourons who mess with bears.

4) How do you feel about the opposite sex?

a. They're the greatest thing since sliced bread!

b. Ah — they're OK.

c. You can't live with 'em and you can't live without 'em.

d. There should be a bounty on them — shoot 'em, poison 'em.

5) What should be done about the starving in the Third World?

a. Massive food aid.

b. Massive self-determination efforts.

c. Massive birth control programs.

d. Massive starvation.

6) How do you feel about the gas leak in Bhopal, India, which killed 3000 people?

a. It was a terrible tragedy.

b. A typical case of corporate Third World exploitation.

c. Better them than us!

d. What should they care? They got lots more where they came from.

7) What is your opinion of the AIDS epidemic?

a. God's punishment for the perverts and fornicators!

b. It is overrated. Our technology will find a cure.

c. A breakdown of our immune system caused by overcrowding.

d. An antibody to kill off the human cancer.

8) What is your stand on abortion?

a. It is a sin against God!

b. It is a sin against humanity!

c. Which is worse, abortion or unwanted children?

d. A good population reduction method.

9) What would be the best way to solve Utah's fiscal crisis?

a. Raise taxes again.

b. Cut spending.

c. Birth control.

d. Declare an open season on Mormon school children.

10) What should be done about the Barstow to Las Vegas motorcycle race?

a. Keep having it! It's great recreation!

b. Appeal to the BLM to encourage the racers to use only established roads.

c. Booby trap the course in a non-harmful manner.

d. Machine gun the racers as they pass.

SCORING

Each "a" answer counts as 1 point; each "b" answer as 2 points; each "c" as 3; each "d" as 4.

10-15 points: You probably drive a late model Buick or Oldsmobile with double baby buckets (full) and a "Jesus is Lord" bumpersticker. You voted a straight Republican ticket, and just renewed your subscription to the Moral Majority newspaper. You probably also believe that tax money should be used to subsidize exploitation of natural resources so that fat rich parasites such as yourself can get richer. In short, you are one of the millions living who should be dead!

16-25 points: Likely, you are a Yuppie. You may suffer from existential angst, struggling with such dilemmas as whether to have 3 kids and 2 BMWs or 2 kids and 3 BMWs.

26-35 points: Were you a flower child in the 60s? If so, you're likely wilted now. You are aware of the ecological problems we face, and you want to help to solve them, but you believe they are caused only by evil corporate capitalists in the US. You are progressive and liberal, and you might even be able to say "shit" if your mouth is full of it.

36-40 points: If Pol Pot ever comes to power again, you could get a job with him. Actually, I'd like to get a job with you when you come to power, helping to push ORVers, overbreeders, southern Utah local officials, and other land-raping vermin into the ovens. You and your buddies probably wear camouflage bedsheets or plaid wool shirts, and goose step up mountains chanting "Down with human beings!" You're not safe to have around, and I'm glad to have you in Earth First!, since you are to the environmental movement what Hitler is to the Aryan Nation!

—H. Misanthropus

THE STRATO-ECOLOGY OF PERSON/PLANET/TENURE BIO-ETHICS

Living As If The Onto-Ecological Structure of Human Epistemological Self-Consciousness Really Mattered

by Wheaton Dedrick La Cont, Deeply Emeritus Professor of Environmental Fabric Design, Bob Martial College of Ecology and Ceramics

If, as Professor Murray Povich Tomemuth has written, the marvel of first nature has produced the phenomenon of *Homo sapiens*, "thinking person," the cumulative thrust of which is an ever-increasing complex self-consciousness by which natural evolution knows itself purposely and volitionally, then we are probably in a lot of trouble. But consider, the Age of Ecology has opened up the possibility that the self as Self can encompass the widening being of Being, fulfilling the reverential dictum of Austrian philosopher and falsely accused war criminal Mental Humming: "Let Being pretty much be what it is unless you can come up with a better idea."

A poem by Windsock comes to mind: *I dig my fingers into the fetid sloop of the swamp and gurgle piously: This is my Mother My elderly father looks at me and shakes his fishing capped head: No, son, your ma's back at home shampooing the rug.*

Windsock's double vision here of the Mother as the ecological ground of the Self and the personal progenitrix of our physical forms reminds us of the sacred sex/sacred condom relationship in Dorothy De Cathedral's visionary work, *No Sex Like Primal Sex*. I quote: "During the festival of Rutt (October 9-17), women would dress up as giant cucumbers and roam the community freely urinating at prescribed ritual sites. This is to connect the community to the trinitary of Self — the vegetable, the sacred and the naughty-waughty."

Since the rise of civilization (which some date from the start of the Neolithic, while others date from the Beatles' American tour in 1964), humanity has been caught in a growing number of enervating dichotomies: mind/body, sacred/profane, reason/emotion, Coke/Pepsi. In the Age of Ecology, these dichotomies will be subsumed by the

growing ecological Self, taking us beyond the narrow limits of the ego self to the values found in nature: unity, community, tenure, rising book sales — to name but a few.

But how do we reach that Self beyond self? I remember a hike I took ten years ago with eco-visionary Paul Stepford deep into the wild hills overlooking Los Angeles. As I gazed down from the top of the Hollywood sign into the back yards, the swimming pools, the barbecues and bikini-clad woman, the undulating mounds of pink girlflesh, Paul said in the voice of a Buddha master proclaiming a koan: "Grow up, will you Wheaton!"

Only now, a full two decades into the Age of Ecology (as dated from the publication of Armann Knuss's article, "The Wimpy or the Obscure: Which Will It Be?"), can the import of Stepford's words be understood. We must let our consciousness grow up toward the stratosphere, toward an identification with the billowy white clouds that enshroud this blue green planet. Thus, new meaning has been given to the notion of "having our heads in the clouds." Only from this strato-ecological perspective can we feel the planet in its oneness.

To close, let me quote another line from the premonitory verses of Windsock: *Hang-gliding I sought the clouds Instead, I broke my ankle and my insurance premium sky-rocketed*

SOURCES:

Murray Povich Tomemuth, *The Ecology of Publicity* (The Bronx Institute of Recycling Press, 1987). Mental Humming, *Being and Baldness* (The Pan-Germanic Revival Press, 1939). Windsock, *Duck Splashing in the Alleyway* (Def Leopard Press, 1986). Dorothy De Cathedral, *No Sex Like Primal Sex* (Mountains of Venus Press, 1989). Wheaton Dedrick La Cont, *Paul Stepford: Hiking With A Peevish Eco-Visionary* (Bob Martial College Press, 1982).

Professor Wheaton is teacher of environmental fabric design, black belt in Tao Txi Koy, and author of numberless articles on deep ecology and philately. He contributes frequently to this journal.



Canadian Security and Intelligence Service

This arrived at
our offices in an
unmarked envelope.
Government officials
neither confirm
nor deny its
authenticity. ☒
— the editors

OPERATION MUNG BEAN
M46XZ-706B-R SECRET--RESTRICTED

ATTENTION: All operatives on environmental group infiltration assignments.
RE: Avoiding detection

Cover of three agents was blown last week. One was overheard at a pay phone asking his broker about the fate of his Exxon shares. A second pulled her Trans-Am into a Burger King for lunch--and sideswiped a ranking greenie from her organization doing a litter count in the refuse cans. The most serious loss was a very experienced operative who had finally worked her way into an executive position on a collective and was dumped for making jokes about yet another tedious and obscure ecosystem that just got clobbered.

In an effort to maintain your e.v. (environmental verisimilitude) index at the level expected of a professional, your attention is drawn to the following. Remember, these guys are out to get society where it hurts: by the quality of life, the GNP, and the convenience of the take-away cup. If you fail, it will be walk-up apartments and soy-grits for life.

Don't

1. Admit an inability to eat whole-grain macaroni. It brings your trophic level down a notch and that leaves extra energy for peregrine falcons. Enjoy!
2. Flush after peeing.
3. Drive. **Insist** that you go as a group by public transit to meetings. People might get bored enough by the long ride to blather something interesting, too.
4. Drink tap water. Lead, lindane, leachate, lyophobic polyhalides: it's loaded with them and you should know that. Use bottled water, but make it a bioregional brand (Perrier sucks).
5. Turn on the lights. Grope about and curse the James Bay Agreement. Your virtue coefficient will skyrocket.
6. Smoke--**anything**. It's all bad, somehow. Slugs are part of the Great Chain of Being, and if you exhale you get them too, whether it's carcinogens or paraquat.
7. Use new sheets of paper.
8. Appear blasé about rainforest.
9. Mention cost-benefit analysis, budgetary restraints, fur trapping.

Do

1. Drop some good names: Gaia, Lovins, holism, Schumacher, Bookchin (careful!), Singer, deep this and deep that, networking.
2. Dress appropriately. Cotton slacks, checked shirts, thick grey socks, Birkenstocks (winter) or hiking boots (city only). Clothes should look well used and be wrinkled, smell faintly of health-store biodegradable detergent, and display prominently labels of top-line brands for elite outdoor apparel stores only. **No** synthetics.
3. Insult economics.
4. Express interest in significant value change (it's also okay to assert your own values in a dictatorial manner).
5. Love wilderness (don't mention blackflies).
6. Oppose technology (desktop publishing, FAX, your new camera, compact discs, trendoid racing bikes and lycra are OK).
7. Express a constant unflagging concern over **process**. Discuss agendas in great detail, worry about gender-specific language, ask about the opinions of people who have no ideas, get agitated over consensus, ask to get back to your constituency...the more, the better.
8. Eat your lunch out of yoghurt containers (avoid brands with additives on the ingredient lists).

BIODIVERSITY REPORTS

The Timber Rattlesnake in Pennsylvania

The Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*, is yet another Turtle Island tribe standing on the brink of oblivion. Once common throughout the hill country, wetlands, oak stands and blueberry patches of the great Eastern woods, Timber Rattlers were largely exterminated from the outlying areas of their range by European settlers by about 1900. In the mountains of central Pennsylvania, however, rattlers maintained stable populations until the 1950s.

Organized snake "hunts," generally held for the benefit of local fire and rescue squads, civic groups, sportsmen's clubs, etc., began in 1955 (with the express aim of reducing or exterminating PA's Timber Rattler population) and have been growing in popularity ever since. Currently, 10-14 snake hunts are held from June to August each year, and they are the single greatest threat to the continued existence of Timber Rattlers. For these events, rattlers are gathered from areas surrounding den sites; they are injured in a variety of ways (often fatally); and then, if not killed, they are released in such a way that many of them cannot either find their way back to the den or find new, suitable shelter, before winter comes and they die.

Until 1985, Timber Rattlers were the main attraction at these snake "hunts" and were featured in sacking competitions. This "sport" usually involves tossing five snakes in a ring with two humans, one of whom holds a sack while the other attempts to pin the snakes' heads down with his foot or a choke-stick, grab them and toss them into the sack. The humans with the fastest times are awarded trophies. Trophies are also awarded for the largest, smallest, and most snakes captured, and special merit badges are issued to those who manage to get bitten. In 1985 the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the state's agency charged with preserving amphibian and reptile populations, and the people who issue the permits and licenses necessary for the snake "hunts," banned sacking competitions. However, they quickly bowed to pressure from state legislators and decided to enforce the ban only for Timber Rattlesnakes. Consequently, the rattlers are spared the sacking competitions; but they are still hunted in great numbers, as a snake "hunter" may legally kill or capture two Timber Rattlesnakes a day. Also, in an effort to provide enough victims for the games, increasing numbers of Copperheads, Black Rat Snakes, Garter Snakes and others are being rounded up. Western Diamond-back Rattlesnakes are being imported for the events.

In addition to the snake "hunts," random killing (the see-a-snake-kill-a-snake syndrome), legal and illegal collection, climatic shifts, soil and water acidification, and habitat destruction have contributed to the general and dramatic decline in Timber Rattlesnake populations in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Though it is the Timber Rattlesnake that is represented on the Gadsden "Don't Tread On Me" flag, in reality Timber Rattlers are extremely shy, quiet and retiring. If confronted, they retreat; even if cornered, only rarely do they strike. Furthermore, their bite is rarely fatal to a human. When hunting, they lie in ambush behind a fallen log, a runway commonly used by a wide assortment of forest rodents. Their eyes are able to scan almost a full 360 degrees, their heat sensing pits can detect infrared images over a 180 degree range in front of them, and with their lower jaw and neck resting on the log they can identify the gentle patter of approaching mouse feet. When they strike, they inject venom, immediately paralyzing their prey and sparing the snakes possible injury or death as they swallow their meal whole. In sum, they are extremely efficient predators.

Timber Rattlers are fairly small dark snakes, generally ranging in size from 90 to 130 centimeters. Among rattlesnakes they are remarkable for their dark coloration, having all black tails and black crossbands on yellow, brown or grey backgrounds. Often they are completely black, and this dark coloration helps them absorb the sun's warmth, especially important in the northern part of their range, in Vermont and New Hampshire. Color differences appear to be unrelated to sex, and the sexes differ little in size.

It is said that in the beginning Rattlesnake had no rattle; and seeing this, Coyote gave her one, that she might sing the mice to her and teach humans to be aware as they walked in the forest. Timber Rattlers are native to deciduous and mixed forests of the East, such as the Scrub Oak and pine of the Jersey Pine Barrens and the oak, maple and

spruce of Pennsylvania. They prefer rocky south by southeast facing slopes to den and to bask, and glades of blueberry and laurel to hunt. In mid-summer they come together as lone pairs to mate. The pregnant females gather at a birthing rock near the den site, and bear live young in August, with litter sizes ranging from 6 to 11. The newborn snakes, averaging 28 cm. in length, quickly scatter through the woods. Then, faced with autumn and the need to find the den, the young commonly take up with an uncle. They will follow this older male day and night as he works his way back to the den, curling up beside him as he basks and atop him as he sleeps. Having reached the den, the Timber Rattlers overwinter communally with Black Ratsnakes, Black Racers and Copperheads. Dens with hundreds of snakes were once common, but now they rarely house more than 20. Timber Rattlers generally take 5 years to reach sexual maturity, then mate and bring forth young every 2 to 3 years.

By 1979 there existed solid scientific data that warranted reclassification of the species in Pennsylvania from its current in-state status of Undetermined (S-4) to that of Endangered, which would have provided full protection under Pennsylvania law and put an immediate end to the snake "hunts." Since then, the scientific evidence has only grown stronger, as has the consensus of scientific opinion that the Timber Rattlesnake needs protection. Meanwhile the snake "hunts" have grown in scope, the Timber Rattlesnake population has continued to decline sharply, and the Fish Commission has taken no meaningful action to save the snakes. In response to our initial inquiry into the status of the rattlers, we were told that as of the date of correspondence, 16 June 1989, the Fish Commission's Herpetological Advisory Committee (a body composed of the leading biologists in the field in the state) had not recommended any change in the Timber Rattlesnake's current status. A well placed source has since informed us that in October of 1988, the Advisory Committee *did* recommend that the snake's current status be upgraded to Endangered.

Timber Rattlesnakes are extremely vulnerable to complete annihilation if their den sites are "hunted" in successive years. Depending on the thoroughness of the "hunters," a den can be "hunted-out" in 3-10 years. Scientists studying the problem in the late 1970s could find *no* undisturbed dens in Pennsylvania. All showed sign either of very recent "hunting" or of having already been sacked. Simply stated, the Timber Rattlesnake must be protected *now*.

Our own efforts to save the "medicine singer" at present include working with a particularly concerned herpetologist to generate an in-state letter writing campaign to force the Fish Commission to protect the snakes and end the "hunts," collecting and reviewing all the scientific data, and review-

ing all legal and political options by which we might intervene on the Rattlers' behalf.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the Fish Commission officials listed below and ask them how, in the face of a consensus of available data and scientific opinion, they justify their failure to take action to save the snakes. Urge them to grant Endangered status to *Crotalus horridus*, the Timber Rattlesnake, immediately, to end the snake "hunts" and all other forms of exploitation and persecution of these reptiles. Send a copy of your letter to the Governor, along with a note explaining how you *do* have a friend in Pennsylvania, that the friend is a Timber Rattlesnake, and that for so long as his state allows the extermination of Timber Rattlers, you will take your business, vacation time and disposable income elsewhere.

Clark N Shiffer, Coordinator, Herpetology

and Endangered Species, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, 450 Robinson Lane, Bellefonte, PA 16823

Edward Miller, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, POB 1673, Harrisburg, PA 17105-1673

Governor Robert Casey, 225 Capitol Bldg, Harrisburg 17120

In the unlikely event that you receive a reply from anyone at the Fish Commission, please send a copy to us. Also, if you'd like more specific information or would like to help in some other way, we can be reached care of deh'Airte, 322 Mall Blvd, #128, Monroeville, PA 15146.

—Andrew Weisburd
ed. note: The author and his wife are herpetologists developing a series of educational programs, including a children's book, emphasizing the Timber Rattler and the ecology of the Eastern forests.

Ohio Moves on the Paddlefish!

Since January of this year, when the EF! Biodiversity Project began work to help the Paddlefish, there have been meetings, research, a small but effective barrage of supportive letters, proposals for state status change, proposals for a feasibility plan for reintroduction and recovery, and offers of funding assistance to the state. Many Ohio residents have signed petitions of support, and a very special petition has been sent to the US Fish and Wildlife Service. [The EF! Biodiversity Project petitioned FWS to list the species as Threatened. FWS is now considering the petition.] The one point consistently agreed upon by state officials, naturalists, and compassionate Paddlefish advocates was that the species is rarely reported and is becoming increasingly rare in Ohio.

So, while we struggled (in the traditional spirit of bureaucracy), Mother Nature acted (in the traditional spirit of EF!). Due to unusually high and frequent amounts of spring rain this year, water levels in rivers and streams rose throughout the state. With the rising levels came PADDLEFISH!

In early June while electroshocking for saugeye at Deer Creek Lake Dam, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources discovered a population of Paddlefish trying to migrate further upstream, to which migration the dam presented an impassible barrier. The Ohio Division of Wildlife, seeing a rare opportunity for access to the wild fish and in response to ongoing prodding by the "Paddlefish Patrol," undertook immediately an experimental attempt to help the herd of horny paddlers. David Ross of the Fish Management and Research Division, Division biologists, a six person crew and two boats began *Operation Paddlefish* on Deer Creek Lake. The plan was to stun the fish with electroshocking equipment, truck them around the dam in holding tanks, and release them so they could continue to migrate upstream and possibly spawn.

After 3 days of capture and relocation of

the fish, 26 were successfully moved around the dam to the 1275 acre lake. Of these, 6 were given little hope of surviving due to inability to cope with the electroshock. Shocking can cause severe damage to the nervous system.

Overall, we view this episode with mixed emotions. It is unacceptable that 6 fish of a rare species died. Each should have been treated as the last of its kind. However, as I glance up from my typewriter to the picture of the paddle-faced monstrosity on my wall, I think about the 20 that now cruise not 60 miles south of Columbus, and smile ... at their reclaiming of territory. We see here a small step by ODNR officials in the direction of reason, cooperation, and hopefully in recognition of a species' right to exist.

We hope the positive action by the state of Ohio will catalyze actions by others such as the degenerate West Virginia government bureaucrats, who not only allow unlimited taking of the fish, but cannot by law protect it! It seems they haven't even passed a state endangered species act yet! In Texas, it seems officials are too busy supporting rattlesnake roundups to protect the nearly extirpated populations of Paddlefish in the southeast part of the state.

Efforts to protect and promote natural Paddlefish populations have only begun ... and your letters do help!

Write Robert L Miles, Chief, Wildlife Resources Division, West Virginia DNR, Capitol Complex, Bldg 3, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East, Charleston, WV 25305. Blast WVDNR for their lack of an endangered species act. Urge them to protect Paddlefish and all other imperiled species.

Write Charles D Travis, Executive Director, Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept, 4200 Smith School Rd, Austin, TX 78744. Request immediate actions to save and restore Paddlefish populations.

Write David F Ross, Fish Management and

continued on page 24



Reprinted courtesy of the Arizona Bear Society

BIODIVERSITY REPORTS

continued from page 23

Research, Ohio Division of Wildlife, Fountain Square, Columbus, OH 43224. Applaud the state's actions on behalf of Paddlefish and urge their continued efforts to restore viable populations in the state. Also ask that the Paddlefish be immediately returned to a status of *endangered*.

Special thanks go to members of the Paddlefish Patrol: John Katko, Jasper Carlton, Pam Glenn, Rose Marvin, Marty Stouffer, and Mother Nature.

—Steve Moore, Scioto River EF!

Shale Barren Rock Cress Listed

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has determined the Shale Barren Rock Cress (*Arabis serotina*) to be an Endangered plant, under authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Endangered status for the Shale Barren Rock Cress became effective on 14 August 1989.

There remain fewer than 1000 of these plants in Virginia and West Virginia, the only states they inhabit. There are 26 known populations in 5 Virginia counties and 3 West Virginia counties. Most of these populations are partially or completely within the George Washington or Monongahela National Forests.

So far, the Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to designate Critical habitat for the rock cress, thus allowing habitat destruction to continue. In West Virginia, 5 shale barrens supporting populations of Shale Barren Rock Cress have been partially destroyed by road construction and 1 has been partially destroyed by a small "flood control" dam. In Virginia, 3 shale barrens supporting populations have been partially destroyed by road construction, 2 by railroad construction, 1 by a hiking trail, and 1 by ATVs.

The FWS stated that designation of Critical habitat is not "presently prudent." "Very small population sizes make this species particularly vulnerable to any vandalism or collecting. Since the plant occurs in unique, easily identified habitats, publication of critical habitat maps may result in vandalism and collection by curiosity seekers." (Federal Register, vol. 54, No. 133, 13 July 1989) Wrong! These things are already happening. The FWS is doing nothing to stop ATVs from running across rock cress habitat. George Washington National Forest officials refuse to cooperate with us to stop the ATVs and railroad heavy equipment from destroying rock cress populations.

The Shale Barren Rock Cress has been number one on the EF! Biodiversity Project's priority list for rare US plants needing federal protection. The Project worked with Virginians For Wilderness and other groups for over two years to secure the Endangered listing. The Project will continue to monitor federal agency management of the species to ensure the effectiveness of habitat protection and recovery measures.

To help, write Sharon W Morgan, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Ecological Services Field Office, Suite 322, 315 S Allen St, State College, PA 16801. Request designation of Critical habitat for the Shale Barren Rock Cress. Also write George Washington National Forest, POB 233, Harrisonburg, VA 22801. Request that they protect the rock cress from ATVs and all other threats. For more information, write Brenda Vest, POB 40, Goshen, VA 24439.

—Brenda Vest, Virginia EF!

Alle-Mon Coyote Crackdown

The headline in the local Greensburg, Pennsylvania, newspaper proclaims, "Greene Coyote Crackdown." The story details the efforts of the Greene County Sheep and Wool Growers Association to

implement their own private predator control program. Not to be outdone, the South-West Regional Office of the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) quickly provides workers and resources to aid the effort. Bounties, professional trappers, and even an attempt to radio collar a young female Coyote in the hope of trailing her to the den and wiping out the whole litter, represent the sad story of the Coyote here in the Alle-Mon (Allegheny-Monongahela) bioregion. A Game Commission spokesman is quoted in the article: "We hope they kill all the coyotes."

The real story behind this newspaper article concerns the attempts of the Coyote (*Canis latrans*) to reinhabit a niche in the bioregion, vacant since the last large mammalian predator, the Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*), was exterminated in the 19th century. The real issue is the right of a non-human species to exist as a viable part of an intact ecosystem. The real problem is a government conservation agency that supports predator control activities with neither adequate knowledge of the biological consequences of its actions nor regard for its responsibilities to protect all wildlife.

Most people are not even aware of the nocturnal and highly secretive Coyote's efforts to reinhabit the Alle-Mon bioregion. The Eastern Coyote, also known as the brush wolf, American jackal, prairie wolf, or little wolf (little lobo to its friends) is an important part of its ecosystems because of its capacity as a great leveler. Ever the opportunist, the Coyote seeks the most abundant prey and thus helps control overpopulation of a large variety of mammal species. Unfortunately, due to the large amount of land devoted to commercial agriculture, the most abundant species in many places are domestic livestock, particularly sheep. Hence, many farmers kill all Coyotes on sight.

A major concern about the predator control activities is the lack of reliable, unbiased information on Coyote populations and ecology. Because the Coyote has only recently moved into the "Commonwealth" from the north and west, there has been little time or effort to study its life history. The Pennsylvania Biological Survey, in its report "Species of Special Concern in Pennsylvania," classifies the Coyote as "undetermined." Game Commission figures on Coyote populations are based on surveys conducted by wildlife conservation officers every 5 years, and are at best rough estimates. Relatively low populations, the Coyote's secretive nature, the preponderance of specimens collected by hunters and trappers, and lack of involvement by the scientific community, compound the difficulties in obtaining an accurate picture of the Coyote's place in the ecosystem. As is the case with the Gray Wolf, data for population estimates are often provided by the same people whose predator control activities are served by in-

flating the number of Coyotes and the extent of livestock depredation.

Just as disturbing is the lack of records on the numbers of Coyotes killed. The South-West Regional Office of the PGC (covering the area where the predator control activities described in the newspaper article occurred) neither keeps records of Coyotes killed, nor requires farmers, hunters, or trappers to report any Coyotes killed as provided for in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Game and Wildlife Code; a clear violation. The PGC can only estimate that 500-600 Coyotes are slaughtered each year. This is out of an estimated population of 3000-4000. Without reliable information on population and distribution, and without accurate records of the numbers killed, the impact of these predator control activities cannot be assessed. A supervisor at the South-West Regional Office expressed what seems to be the prevalent management attitude: People have been shooting, trapping, and poisoning the Coyote since white Europeans first occupied North America; they haven't exterminated the Coyote yet, so why worry. The old "wild west" attitude is alive and well in Pennsylvania.

Though statewide extermination does not seem imminent, the elimination of Coyotes from local environments is likely. The Alle-Mon bioregion needs Coyotes in all local environments to fill the vacant niche of a large predator and help rebuild an intact bioregional ecosystem. Like all large predators at the top of the food chain, Coyote populations are bound to remain relatively low. While its high reproductive capacity and great mobility compensate for some human inflicted mortality, predator control activities have eliminated the Coyote from parts of its former range. Predator control also produces unintended results. Like other wild canids, Coyotes naturally regulate their own population through territory and family dynamics. Predator control disrupts these delicate dynamics. Coyotes are a balancing force within the ecosystem, but they can only perform this vital function when allowed to establish their own balance within the local environment.

Though the Coyote is automatically targeted for destruction, at times it is coydogs, feral dogs, or even domestic dogs who are responsible for killing livestock. Often it is difficult to know whether Coyotes have actually done the killing or just scavenged the carcass. Moreover, bounties, trapping, and shooting are indiscriminately applied to the population at large, not limited to Coyotes proven to be engaged in "depredation."

Because the Coyote is not a game animal providing revenues through sales of hunting licenses, its well-being matters little to the PGC. Though the Coyote (like all wildlife) in Pennsylvania is classified as "protected," in reality this protection means

virtually nothing, as hunting of Coyotes is legal and unregulated year-round.

The Game Commission should adopt and implement a management plan for the Coyote based on a recognition of the importance of biodiversity, and the vital role of a large predator in an intact ecosystem. It should assure that present efforts of the Coyote to reinhabit the state will not be hindered, and that viable Coyote populations will be maintained as parts of all state ecosystems. The plan should include funding for a thorough study of the Coyote's status. Predator control and hunting of Coyotes should be immediately stopped.

The Coyote has created a unique situation in the Alle-Mon. For the first time, a large mammal predator has reinhabited the bioregion. Despite being persecuted, the Coyote has taken important steps to rebuild an intact ecosystem. The Coyote is one way the Earth deals with overgrazing. The Coyote is only doing to sheep what it would to any small or mid-sized prey species that overpopulates the environment.

Though this article has only discussed the Coyote in the Alle-Mon bioregion, the Coyote's reinhabitation of Turtle Island has extended its range to most parts of the lower 48 states and southern Canada. Concerned humans from every bioregion are needed to monitor the depredators and to pressure them and the appropriate occupation government authorities (usually state game commissions) to respect the right of the Coyote to inhabit ecosystems without persecution.

The Eastern Coyote is not prone to the vocalizations of the Western variety, so it is up to concerned humans to do the howling. Humans Opposed to the War on Little Lobo (HOWLL) asks that you write the Pennsylvania Game Commission, 2001 Elmerton Ave, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797. Tell them you oppose the killing of Coyotes in Pennsylvania. Insist that the Coyote's status as a protected species be strengthened to include a ban on all killing, with removal by live trapping and transfer only of individual Coyotes proven to be killing livestock, as provided for in the Game and Wildlife Code, Section 2121, Paragraph (b). Demand that existing regulations for the protection of wildlife including the Coyote be obeyed by all Game Commission personnel and be strictly enforced, including an immediate end of all predator control activities by private citizens and groups such as the Sheep and Wool Growers Association. Demand that Game Commission involvement in predator control be stopped. Ask the PGC to adopt a management plan for the Coyote based on the principles discussed above.

—Ed Lytwak Jr.

Howling: The Anthem of the Pack

by Mark Sunlin

Often described as "ghostly" or "eerie," the howling of Gray Wolves and Coyotes has come to symbolize in motion pictures loneliness or sinister circumstances. But to the canines themselves, howling sings an altogether different tune.

In an effort to understand the meaning behind wolf howls, John Theberge, of the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada, spent several summers in the 1970s recording and analyzing the howls of Gray Wolves in Canada's Algonquin Provincial Park. After projecting their singing onto a sound spectrograph, Theberge was surprised to find that each wolf had a unique voice pattern, and that the wolves themselves were well aware of this. Theberge

noticed that each wolf could distinguish fellow pack mates from one another through their personal howls, causing him to conclude that wolves howl to locate pack members when they become separated, as well as to alert them to the presence of strange wolves from nearby packs, thereby preventing territorial confrontations. Under ideal conditions a wolf's howl can be heard six miles away.

Looking at this from the canine point of view might suggest further motivations behind howling. To do this we ask: what are a Gray Wolves Coyotes, or dogs thinking of that compels them to howl?

Theberge and

others, such as Adolph Murie in Alaska during the 1940s, have noted that wolves frequently howl together for the sheer fun of it, generally in accompaniment with much joyous barking, tail wagging, nose sniffing, and other signals of good fellowship.

Wolves' cousins, Coyotes, also use social howling in their family centered packs, and as among wolves, it often precedes a hunt. It is likely then, considering the need for social interaction among these intelligent hunters, that howling fulfills much the same purpose as group singing does for humans: It reaffirms the fellowship among pack members just as a national anthem does among humans. On a smaller human scale, such harmonizing anthems can be seen in military bands, and in football with team

continued on page 28



Caveman Sam

by Alexis Zeigler

Technology is a powerful force affecting humanity. With it we have produced space-ships and microchips, more food than ever before, and atomic weapons. If we wish to direct this power in socially beneficial directions, then we must understand the place technology has held in human history.

The commonly accepted theory of technological change holds that it is a matter of progress, that humans have become healthier and more comfortable as a result of technological change. This theory in turn rests on the belief that the past was bad and the future will be better as a result of humanity's growing mastery of the universe.

New theories in the social sciences suggest that progress is not the primary factor governing technological development, rather that ecology is (1). An example of how the ecological model differs from common wisdom can be found in the transition to agriculture in early human history. Gathering and hunting preceded agriculture. If the common idea were true, gatherer/hunters must have been unhealthy compared to agriculturalists. It is difficult to study people who lived thousands of years ago, but the task is made easier by the existence of cultures who still gather and hunt for subsistence. Studies of these societies show gatherer/hunters to have been healthy. One ethnographer who studied the !Kung San of southern Africa wrote that they have no significant lack of any significant nutrient (2). Another anthropologist has referred to gatherer/hunters as the original affluent society (3). Their means of subsistence is very reliable because it is broad based. They rely on many different plants and animals for food. If one species fails in a given year, they simply turn to another. They are keen biologists and can identify, and know the nutritional and medicinal properties of, hundreds of plants and animals.

In the same area of Africa where the !Kung San live, agriculturally based cultures don't fare well by comparison (4). These agriculturalists have higher annual fluctuations in body weight, indicating a comparatively unstable food supply. Agriculturalists in general rely on at best a few, often only one, staple crop for the bulk of their food supply. This leaves them at the mercy of blights that can wipe out a crop. This also narrows their source of nutrients and creates greater fluctuation of food supply within a year.

It has been found that gatherer/hunters know how to plant, but choose not to. Why then did our ancestors convert to agriculture? According to some theorists, the transition was caused by the changing relationship between society and environment rather than the benevolence of progress. Up to a certain point, the more one invests in a productive effort, the more one produces. But when a given resource has reached its maximum potential output, then investing more energy in it is futile. This is referred to as the "point of diminishing returns." Only when a culture has reached a point of diminishing returns within a given mode of a production is there sufficient incentive to "invent" a new mode of production.

A change in the method of production is a response to population growth and ecological depletion. The !Kung San have a very low population density, about 0.1 persons per square kilometer, and maintain a low rate of population growth. Agriculturalists in the same area have a much higher population density and a less stable rate of growth (5). This comparison holds true for many other cultures as well. Some theorists believe that this correlation is not coincidental, but causal. The shift to agriculture was not caused by the "invention" of agriculture, but rather was a response to a culture's population growing beyond the point at which gathering and hunting could support it. Primitive agriculture can support many times more people on a given area of land than can gathering and hunting; industrial agriculture can support many times more people still (6).

The order of different resources that cultures exploit is not random. Those resources that are easily obtained and processed are used first, then transitions are made to ones more difficult to obtain and requiring more complex technology to process. Historically, this has meant that production has become more and more complicated and energy input and workload have continually increased. The lowest recorded workload for any human society has been found among gatherer/hunters (7). The highest workload for any culture probably occurred in the early Industrial Revolution. In industrial society today, though workload has decreased for

the middle and upper classes, if one includes the lower classes and the Third World, who are very much a part of the industrial system, workload is still high compared to pre-industrial modes of production.

An example of the costs of resource transition is represented in the way Europeans have clothed themselves historically (8). The earliest form of clothing was animal skins. They were, at the time, easily accessible and easily processed into high quality garments. To this day, they are considered the highest quality of clothing. (The ethics of wearing fur in the modern context are another matter.) When the population grew and the supply of skins ran short, a transition was made to wool. Wool required more labor and energy input and more complex technology to produce a garment that was inferior, but because it could be supplied in greater quantity, the change was made. When the land used to graze sheep was needed to raise food for the growing human population, a transition was made to the use of cotton. Again more complex technology and more labor input were required to produce a garment that was considered inferior. The most recent transition has been to synthetics. Now immensely complex technology is used just to produce a shirt. The quality of synthetics versus natural fibers is a question of tastes.

Technological change as a process of transitions from resources easy to obtain and process to ones more difficult, to higher workloads, and to higher energy inputs, can be traced for almost every resource human society uses. As this process continues, complexity increases as a cost in itself. "Labor saving" machinery is useful only in the context of a productive system that threatens to overwhelm people with work. Nuclear power suffers from, among other things, the inherent and unpredicted costs of



complexity. Computers deal with the immense complexity of industrial production now that production is too complex for humans to organize without help.

Technological innovation has always entailed ecological depletion and more labor and energy expended. Ecologists have thus begun to speak of the diminishing returns of technology (9). Within the existing constraints of energy and ecology, pouring more and more effort into technological innovations may not yield correspondingly greater returns.

Assessing technological change from an ecological perspective reinterprets much of human history. The rise and fall of civilizations is no longer seen as a matter of political success or failure. Instead it is seen as a race between population growth and ecological depletion on the one hand and technological change and intensification of the use of resources on the other. This is an unsustainable process that every civilization has faced and industrialism is presently facing.

If it were gadgets we needed to replace our eroded soil, plant our forests, clean our air, equalize the distribution of resources, and end social injustice on the scale we presently face, then it would be up to Uncle Sam, the universities, the industries, and the scientists our society worships to save us. If it is social and ecological understanding we need, an understanding of humans and human history, of ecology, equality and justice, then it's up to you and me.

SOURCES

1. Marvin Harris, *Cannibals and Kings*, Vintage, 1977.
2. Richard Lee, *The !Kung San, Men, Women and Work in a Foraging Society*, Cambridge U Press, 1979. p.203.
3. Marshall Sahlins, *Stone Age Economics*, Aldine, 1972, p.1-41.
4. Lee, p.302-3.
5. Ibid, p.41.
6. Harris, p.29-43.
7. Lee, p.250-80.
8. Richard Wilkinson, *Poverty and Progress*, Methuen & Co, 1973, p.127-29.
9. Lester Brown, *Building a Sustainable Society*, Norton, 1971, p.121.

Deep Ecologists Hold Council in Colorado

by Jill J. Smith, (c) 1989 by the author

Upon my return last week from the conference in Estes Park, Colorado, I developed a headache on the left side of my head. This was truly odd, I thought. Most headaches I've experienced have been in the forehead, or just a vague, indefinable annoyance. Finally, it occurred to me that for the last week, I had been engaged in concentrated cerebral activity — I had been submerged in the use of the left brain to the exclusion of the right brain. Normally, I have a balance in my lifestyle, but all the energy of the conference was put into the rational hemisphere. As soon as I recognized the problem, the pain left.

This is to say that the "Wilderness and Civilization" conference, held August 17-22, was a gathering of rationally-inclined, thinking individuals, dedicated to finding solutions to our environmental crises. Now that things are back in balance for me, I can say that all the left-brain activity was well worth it. I have enough fat to chew on for the next year.

This group of philosophers, linguists, historians, and writers gathered in the piedmont of the Rockies to present cutting edge papers on improving the way humans think about, and therefore treat the Earth. Sponsored by a group known as Realia, and coordinated by Max Oelschlaeger of the University of North Texas, the conference brought together some outstanding deep ecologists.

Highlights included presentations by Gary Snyder, Paul Shepherd, Erazim Kohak, George Sessions, Bob Bunge, and Dolores LaChapelle. The following are my gleanings from these speakers.

Snyder presented an outstanding argument for "The Etiquette of Freedom," a subject of his forthcoming book, *The Practice of the Wilds*. He claims that real, whole people are not afraid of death, but have the proper respect for it. The overarching theme in primal peoples' behavior toward nature was not moral rules, but etiquette. You would treat anything in nature, be it a mountain, a caterpillar, or a cactus, as you would a fellow human — with politeness and respect. He learned while in Alaska that the Inupiat did not operate from an established set of commandments, but displayed a softer, more respectful behavior. "Right behavior is the responsibility of sentient beings." Does etiquette change as the culture changes? Perhaps in small ways, but the Buddhist prin-

ciple of Ahimsa, "cause no unnecessary harm," doesn't change.

Paul Shepherd, author of *Nature and Madness* and other books, presented "A Post-historic Primitivism" challenging the domination and as a result, the domestication, of humans and nature. Domination, he claims, began with the domestication of plants and animals, or agriculture. He explains further that we don't all have to be exploiters or agriculturalists — primitivism is a context, not a time. Becoming primitive again does not mean we must go back in time; we must instead place ourselves into a current primitivism. Shepherd claims it is part of human nature to be able to hunt. But this is not to be taken superficially. Original hunting had one very important event surrounding it that is not found in any type of hunting today, even in the activity of so-called ethical hunters — ritual. The ritual and ceremony surrounding the hunt were the most important part of the hunt, and the meat, therefore, became sacred. Many cultures believed that the animal gave itself up for the hunter; the hunter did not arrogantly kill it.

Erazim Kohak, a Hungarian native, presented "Perceiving the Good," in which he asked, how do we perceive pre-predicative value? Answer: we encounter value as excellence, as in a good person, or a good bicycle. The world is endowed with intrinsic worth. It ought not be destroyed because it is beautiful and useful for itself. Kohak observes that we have made utility almost the exclusive basis of value. He concludes that we learn about the other when we serve the other. Only then can we see the intrinsic worth in the Earth.

Co-author of the landmark book *Deep Ecology* (1985), George Sessions in his paper, "Ecocentrism, Wilderness, and Global Ecosystem Conservation," explained a zoning proposal by Arne Naess for 1/3 wilderness, 1/3 free nature (where people live, but natural processes dominate) and 1/3 bioculture (where humans dominate). We need to proceed immediately with this proposal because we have now, in effect, stopped speciation on Earth. Sessions proposes a new government agency concerned with the protection of wilderness and free nature. All public lands should be protected under this aggrandized, UN level Environmental Protection Agency for the world. Since little time remains for many species, governments need to be restructured now, instead of waiting for people to slowly see the light. How-

ever, Sessions acknowledges that governments cannot be trusted to act wisely and said the grassroots, bioregional movement should continue to expand.

From South Dakota, Bob Bunge brought a traditional Native American perspective to the conference. He explains that white people don't understand wilderness. They haven't lived on this continent long enough. He said we need a Declaration of Dependence — dependence on the Earth. To the Indian, this Earth was heaven. Myths say that when one dies, one will go to a cool forest glade, for example, not an otherworldly, white heaven with angels who float around and play harps. In addition, wild means free, not scary or demonic. Indeed, only the whites saw nature as a wilderness infested with wild animals and savage people. To the Indians, the Earth was bountiful and they were surrounded by the blessings of the Great Mystery.

Finally, Dolores LaChapelle turned upside down the scientific worldview with its "laws of nature." She claims that nature has no laws, but has patterns, or *li* in Chinese tradition. LaChapelle looks to the ancient minority tradition of Taoism for wisdom on patterns and balance in nature. She quoted Joseph Needham: "The order in Nature was not an order ordained by a rational personal being (God) and hence there was no conviction that rational personal beings would be able to spell out in their lesser earthly language the divine code of laws which he (God) had decreed aforetime." The Taoists "scorned such an idea as being too naive for the subtlety and complexity of the universe as they intuited it." (Needham, 1954) Further, LaChapelle explains, *ch'i* is matter-energy and *li* is organization. *Ch'i* is essentially what *li* organizes. Poles are constantly becoming their opposite, such as the sun rising and setting. Things constantly flow into each other, forming the *li*, the patterns in nature.

Out of this conference flowed rivers of energy and new thoughts on how we can return to the wilderness. We concluded that saving both the wilderness within and the wilderness without (physical wilderness) is vital to planetary survival. Many of the papers presented will be published soon. All the thinkers at the event should be commended for the energy they put into helping us out of the trouble we're in with the Earth.

SHAMAN – RITUAL – PLACE

Sacred Sites and Spiritual Transformation

by Paul Faulstich

Throughout the world, tribal societies have held in sacred esteem certain locales within the physical environment. These places have been utilized for the purposes of shamanism, ritual, magic and mythologizing. Their origins are in mythology, and they provide a direct link with the spirit world. These sacred places are always demarcated by features of the environment, whether natural or human-made.

The sacred is that which allows a person to experience the numen. It allows for a transformation from everyday reality to a transcendent reality which joins people individually and collectively with forces greater than themselves. Sacred ritual sites illustrate in a concrete yet conceptual manner the way in which indigenous peoples

digenous peoples, are rich in beauty, power and sacred history. Anthropologist Robert Berndt has referred to the "socio-psychic aura" that pervades such places.

Across wide geographic and cultural boundaries, we have evidence that people's relationship with the land is not simply social and economic, but religious as well. Sacred sites established lines of communication with the spirit world. Through this realm of cultural expression, people connected themselves with the mythological times and defined their place in the sacred scheme.

In Aboriginal Australia sacred places often symbolize ethereal beings, and in some cases are believed to be the literal transformations of spiritual creatures. Through these mythological places, other-

The Aboriginals hold these paintings, and the rocks they are on, to be metamorphosed body parts of Ancestral Beings. These paintings were created when totemic creatures of the mythological time wandered over the land leaving their influence in sacred places. The country was transformed, while the mythic beings took the form of the painted designs.

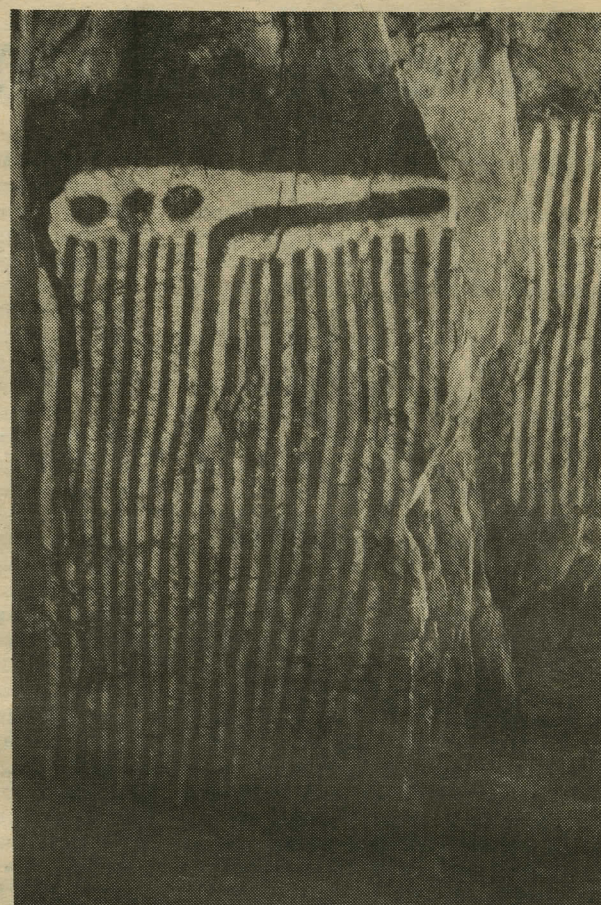
One sacred painting marks the place where several Ancestral Women painted themselves and stood peering up to a ceremonial cave on the opposite wall of the gap where men were involved in a ritual. The painting depicts a woman looking up at the cave as she leans against the rock.

Until recently, totemic rituals of the Witchetty Grub Totem were regularly executed at Emily Gap. The rock paintings, or pictographs, served a central role in these ceremonies, and they still invoke reverence from Aborigines when they visit the site. The paintings at Emily Gap are visual representations of sacred events of tribal history. The tribe, clan, or totem develops a special relationship with a specific landscape and the mythological events that took place there. In Aboriginal Australia, it is often through art and the concept of ancestral transformation that the symbolic potency of the landscape is sanctified and made accessible to the people.

Shamanic experiences such as trance states are common at sacred places. The concept of physical and spiritual contact with mythological beings, and the places associated with them, is a central theme of shamanism. Through the recognition of sacred places, people contact the forces of their ultimate reality. One way the notion of contact is expressed throughout the world is by the motif of the hand stencil or hand print.

The Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest left hand prints at sacred places where they had prayed so that the supernatural spirits could identify the claimant. In Aboriginal Australia hand prints served various functions in contacting supernatural forces and the mythological Dreamtime. The Dreamtime is the sacred past when the universe was changed into its present form.

Thus, among the Aborigines, shaman-



This rock painting, at Emily Gap in the central Australian desert, shows evidence of a mythological event in which a group of ancestral women were observing a totemic ritual when they were transformed into the painted design. The central bent line represents one of the women as she was at the time, leaning with her elbow against the rock.

ism, art, rituals and myths incorporate ancestral transformations into contemporary life. During rituals, spiritual strength can be transmitted from the spiritual ancestors of a sacred site to the people involved. The sacred place transmits the power that lies beyond; power both vital and dangerous. Consequently, sacred sites manifest those qualities.

The association between shamanism and art has long been noted. The shamanic state of consciousness enables a person to perform acts of supernatural consequence. An individual in such a trance may achieve a state of communion with cultural deities, and he or she may transcend the limits of his or her physical body and fly to places beyond while the dormant "shell" of anatomy stays behind.

Shamanic activity appears to be represented in tribal art from wide geographic locations, ranging from the Paleolithic caves in Western Europe, to Africa, Australia and the Americas. In light of this prevalent theme in rock art, the large prehistoric murals of Baja California, which show human figures pierced by arrows, may not represent war scenes as has previously been speculated, but may, instead, illustrate shamanic events. The arrows in these cases would be prayer arrows, or "arrows of transcendence," and would be metaphorical for shamanic trance-death and flight. The themes of death and rebirth, and flight, are universal aspects of shamanic experiences.

The belief that shamans can metamorphose into the form of a guardian animal-spirit is widespread, and it is likely that some rock art that appears to represent animal forms actually pertains to shamanic activities. The painted animals in the shelters of Baja, then, may also take on a new significance.

The physical features of the sacred places are important. Sacred sites are often relatively inaccessible. Place itself becomes the mnemonic of transformative events and of individual and tribal histories.

Among the Aborigines, the physical landscape, modified by symbolic categories through which it is understood, sustains a particular belief-system. The physical and cultural landscapes become metaphorical through an association allowing an image or place to re-present other concepts. Sacred places are symbols that operate at both the intellectual (reflective) and sensuous (non-reflective) levels. They are a way of resolving the physical/spiritual dichotomy by concretely defining and representing the trans-physical nature of the sacred Dreamtime.

Totemic and clan centers are often associated with sacred places. Rites of passage and initiation ceremonies, which transform children into mature members of the group, are conducted at such sites. Shamanic activities, love magic, and sorcery are performed at these places. A unifying theme connects the places where these ceremonies are enacted; they are sacred grounds that aid in the transformations that take place there.

Paul Faulstich is an anthropologist and Hawaii EF! activist.



These Aboriginal boys from the Warlpiri settlement of Yuendumu stand atop the "Giants Hole" — a shallow cave said to have been the home of a giant. In the Dreamtime the giant would terrorize the people of Yuendumu by throwing large boulders on them. One day, while the giant was asleep, the people of the tribe filled the hole with brush and lit it on fire, thus killing the monster. Places such as these are alive with Dreamtime influences, and these boys refused to enter the cave because of the danger of the giant.

around the world view themselves within the context of nature and super-nature; and how, through ritual, they transform the external environment from a mundane space to a sacred place.

Through the recognition of sacred spaces, the physical geography is transformed and integrated into symbolic cosmologies linking people to the forces of their religious convictions. Sacred sites, to the in-

wise abstract and invisible powers are given enduring, visible form. These sites are capable of affecting life and order in this world today.

The Aborigines express the connection between the land and supernatural beings through their art. In Emily Gap near Alice Springs are several large and ancient designs painted on rock. Though many people would consider this art abstract, it is not.



Among the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest, dances take place in the public courtyards. This photograph, taken at Zuni Pueblo around the turn of the century, shows Mudhead Kachinas, or Koyemsis. As ceremonial clowns, the Mudheads perform both as amusement and social comment on improper behavior. Their main function is to enforce tribal laws and oversee ceremonial activities.

SHAMANISM

A LINK BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

by Michael Lewis

The drums pound faster than my beating heart, lifting me, carrying me into the mouth of a great cave. It's so dark I can't see the walls, but I feel I'm hurtling down a dark tunnel. A blinding light appears and I see I'm falling swiftly toward it. I fly out of the cave into the light, into a world filled with strange animals and plants, water, rocks, earth and sky, all of which are talking to me. I ask certain animals and plants to return with me and help me heal the ailing Earth. I go back through the dark tunnel and wake among family and friends who will help me and my allies in my healing work.

The Hopi word *koyaanisqatsi* means "life out of balance," or "a state of life that calls for another way of living." We are living *koyaanisqatsi* now, especially in the United States, fulfilling the Hopi prophecy of life moving faster and faster until ultimately it stops.

It's as if the governor that controls the speed of our lives is broken, leaving us to race ever more rapidly out of control. The rate of technological change has increased so drastically within the last 40 years that we are no longer able to cope, and we withdraw into chemical dependencies, mental and physical disease, war and civil strife. In our headlong rush into a technological future we have devastated Earth.

The 60's generation felt a need to return to the earth, to find its roots in the soil that gave it birth. The "back-to-the-land" movement flourished for a few years, generating countless doomed communes, seeking fulfillment in a mixture of organic plants, heady music and chemical enlightenment. Some indeed did find their nirvana and live there still, but the mass of our culture moved on to other pursuits, at a faster pace, as they passed the magic 30 mark.

The counter-culture "sold out," became the over-the-counter culture and has now taken its place in the mainstream of American life. We even have political candidates now who lay claim to coming of age among the Flower Children; those who did not do drugs, of course.

In the 80's a growing and increasingly vocal minority of individuals has demanded a halt to the destruction. Earth First! was born and remains on the front line in the effort to save our planet. But even as we hug trees, field-repair earth-raping equipment, dance on the roofs of the Forest Circus constabulary; even as we scream, "THIS IS WRONG!" a small voice, down in the reptilian origins of our brains, whispers, "yes, but what is right?"

We stand precariously perched over the crack between two worlds, dragged into the future by a technological culture run wild, held back by a mythic, deeply buried knowledge of interconnected, Gaian existence. We will either be torn apart or fall into the bottomless abyss unless we can find something to bring these two disparate worlds together into a viable whole.

Many people seeking answers to this dilemma have looked into our past, to a time when humans lived more in tune with other species. They've examined subsistence life styles, pantheistic religions, and matriarchal societies. For the most part, the factors that make these simple societies attractive cannot be grafted to the modern world in hopes of effecting beneficial change. Our world has too much momentum in its rush to the future to allow "primitive" notions to change its path. Our only hope is to build a bridge over the cultural canyon.

Ancient peoples faced a similar problem in coming to grips with a world which did not have scientists or a priest elite to interpret and explain natural phenomenon. To the "primitive" homo, every-

thing was a mystery and the best one could hope to do was to appease the forces that often brought calamity into the lives of living things. Primitive humans knew that the world of dreams, myth, religion and imagination was as real as the "hard" world around them. It was important to be able to enlist the aid of the creatures of the mythic world in dealing with the everyday problems of the physical world. Some individuals were more successful at this than others, and as their facility became known, others sought them for assistance.

The Tungus people of Siberia called them *saman* (shaman), and that name has since been applied to any native individual involved in ritualistic healing. To the Iglulik Eskimo of Hudson Bay they were *agakok*; to the ancient Jews the shaman was *baal-shem*. The Tamang of Nepal have their *bombo*, spiritual practitioners totally separate from the more well-known Buddhist lamas. Among North American Indian peoples the "pipeholder" served as the connection between ordinary humans and the spirit world. Westerners mistranslated the name to 'medicine man', also twisting the meaning of the word 'medicine' to focus on physical healing.

The Tlingit people of Southeast Alaska call their spirit person *Ixt*. *Ixt* has powerful abilities to foretell the future and to see events in villages far away. He tends the sick and troubled, administering to all who come to him from villages over a far-flung area. The last Tlingit *Ixt* was Too Soow, or Gambler Bay Jim, from Kake, Alaska, who died in the 1970s.

The *Ixt* was trained by his uncle, inheriting the role before the death of the current spirit person. The inherited spirits took control of the new *Ixt*, who had no choice but to fulfill the role. Often a young man began his training after the occurrence of a significant event, either "real" or dreamed. This usually involved the appearance of special animals, generally Sea Otters.

Perhaps the most well known shaman of modern times was Black Elk, the subject of John Neihardt's *Black Elk Speaks*. Neihardt spent much time with Black Elk during the last years of the shaman's life. Neihardt told of being invited to participate in a vision quest on Harney Peak in the Black Hills. Black Elk arrived, dressed only in red long underwear. Since he was forbidden by the white authorities to possess red ochre with which to stain his body, Black Elk had resorted to a modern equivalent. Black Elk arranged his pipe and medicine bundle and began chanting a prayer, his arms held straight out at his sides. Soon a black cloud appeared and moved swiftly to a position over the two friends. It began to rain on Harney Peak from the only cloud to be seen from horizon to horizon.

For early societies, the shaman served as a bridge between the waking physical world, and the misty, shape-changing world of spirits, allies, totems and gods. We think of the shaman mainly as a healer, and though this was an important part of his or her function, the work of the shaman was much more far-reaching than implied by our concept of "witch-doctor."

Our perceptions of shamanism are col-

ored by our view of the modern medical profession. In our world, when a person "gets sick," he or she goes to the doctor-authority to be cured. The doctor examines the patient in a professionally detached manner, declares the ailment, and prescribes drugs, mechanical procedures or other external influences to effect the cure. The human body is viewed as a machine that is broken and can be fixed by physical repair.

The shaman, in contrast, views the human body as an inseparable part of the universe, acting with and reacting to everything else in a totally living world. The presence of dis-ease means this individual body, and the consciousness which temporarily inhabits it, is somehow at odds with something else in the universe. The task of the shaman is to discover the discontinuity and bring forces into play that will help heal the rift expressing itself as physical symptoms in the patient.

The shaman cannot do this alone. The patient must be an integral participant in the process. Dreams, visions, and hallucinations are all clues for the shaman to discover the direction to be taken in the healing journey.

Even when the shaman has some knowledge of the source of the problem, he or she still has very little power to cure. The shaman does, however, have a body of knowledge telling him where to go for help.

At the beginning of this essay is a paragraph describing a simple "shamanic journey." This experience resembles the near death experience reported increasingly in our world. It is used by the shaman to enter

the mythic world, where the shaman has found particular animals, plants, stones or other objects that have in the past helped with similar problems. The shaman travels to the other world, enlists the aid of the appropriate spirit and returns by the same path to bring the spirit to help the patient cure himself. After the spirit has participated in the ceremony, thanks are given and appropriate gifts offered and the spirit returns to the spirit world.

The shaman acts as a bridge between the two worlds, enlisting the aid of the spirit world to help solve problems in the physical, and carrying the expressions of appreciation from the physical to the spiritual. The shaman does *not* interpret the spiritual world for the patient. The shaman merely intercedes on the patient's behalf. The shaman also serves to heal the ills of the society in general, constantly strengthening the relationship between the physical world and its spiritual counterpart.

Through shamanic journeys, vision quests, sweats, drumming and dancing, the shaman becomes as familiar with the spirit world as we are with our own. He comes to know the inhabitants of that world, and learns the ceremony and ritual that work best for him to enlist their help.

In our modern society we look on such views as hopelessly simplistic and quaint, amusing to view through the air conditioned bus window as we vacation in Taos, but not "real" in any sense in our world. But more and more, scientists and even some doctors are beginning to scratch their thinning pates and wonder about some of the seemingly spontaneous cures occurring in what they considered hopeless cases. Detailed case studies abound; we need not detail them here. Suffice it to say, the universe is not impressed by the limitations set on it by mere scientists.

The important lesson in the shamanistic approach to life is the view of the universe as an integrated, living whole. We speak abstractly of Gaia, the living Earth, but the only

continued on page 28



A Hopi man sits guard at the entrance of the Antelope kiva at the village of Walpi, AZ. Kivas are sacred chambers and are characteristic of prehistoric and modern pueblos. Inside, men prepare for public dances and rituals are performed. The bundle near the kiva entrance and the horsehair banner indicate that ceremonial activity is taking place within the kiva. Photograph by C.C. Pierce or George Wharton James, around 1898. Courtesy of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.



This portion of a large painted mural is from Palmarito, Baja California. Many of the figures in this gallery were painted high on the cave wall, and appear to be floating above the valley they overlook. Humans and animals are regularly shown together, and may illustrate the connection humans have with animals, or the ability of shamans to change into animal spirits.

SHAMANISM . . .

continued from page 27

way to experience this reality is to live our own lives as if it were really true, in all its implications. If Mother Earth is indeed a living, breathing body of this Being, then we can communicate and cooperate with the Great Mother and with each part of the Mother Corpus. As we dream, hallucinate and create visions, so does Gaia, and these visions are every bit as real as a corporate boardroom or the Oval(ine) Office. Dreaming is our means of communication with the Earth Mother and with her other co-inhabitants.

We need a new generation of shamans, knowledgeable of the spirit world of Gaia, on speaking (dreaming) terms with Pan, divas, and Mescalito, and living fully in the modern physical world, aware of the problems Earth and all its inhabitants face. The allies and earth spirits we abandoned when we embraced the Industrial Revolution are still there, waiting patiently for us to come to our senses. They don't even ask that we really believe in them; only that we cooperate in saving Earth.

Many individuals are beginning to follow the shaman's path. Many are seeking the few remaining traditional shamans around the world. Books such as Carlos Castaneda's Don Juan epics are increasingly popular, as are many new publications, both popular and scientific, detailing shamanic traditions.

There is also a need for a shaman coming from the Western, North American culture. We need to develop a tradition embracing the concepts of shamanism, but also palatable to a Christianity-based, materialistic culture. Pantheistic philosophy is the antithesis of fundamentalist Christianity and is opposed by mainstream religion of all persuasions. We need to find a way to encourage the assimilation of shamanic principles, without needlessly alarming the Christian majority.

Many people have begun incorporating rituals into their lives, as they seek to deal with the problems that beset our world. In Alkali Lake, British Columbia, for example, a group of Canadian natives pulled themselves from the abyss of alcoholism and initiated a movement called New Directions. Combining elements from EST, Esalen and other "mainstream" human consciousness practices with Native American traditions, New Directions teams have given hope to people who have all but lost their cultural underpinnings. The workshops make use of smudging with sage and the "talking feather" or "talking rock" passed between participants. The Medicine Wheel of the Northern Plains tribes is a ritual that consecrates stones brought by participants from their homes. The stones are then taken home to be the centers of expanding circles of empowerment.

The act of physical opposition is a ceremony in itself, a right of passage marking the transition between an ideologue and an active arbiter of change. To realize that clearcutting old growth forest is morally wrong is one thing, but to stand in front of the bulldozer, or to take part in ecotage to prevent destruction, takes one into a different realm of interaction.

Many followers of the Earth First! ideal have taken that latter step, by performing the simple ceremony of laying their lives on the line with their beliefs. We can magnify this act by surrounding it with ritual that binds it to Earth. As we occupy the halls of the constabulary, we can burn the cleansing

Page 28 Earth First! September 22, 1989

sage and pass the talking feather to empower our voices. Not only does this increase the effectiveness of our protest, it also baffles the authorities. Faced with sincere ritual, even the most hard-hearted Forest Circus official will think twice before taking physical action.

As we contemplate the forces destroying the world, we must equally turn our attention to healing energies. Many techniques of meditation and trance-forming give access to the realms of power animals and earth spirits. The phenomenon known as the "One Percent Effect" demonstrates that when 1% of the population in a given area practices meditation, or some form of contemplative activity, crime rates decrease along with instances of mental illness and disease. We literally can "dream back the bison, sing back the swan."

There are many ways to learn more of the shamanic approach to life. Traditionally, seekers of knowledge have apprenticed themselves to a practicing shaman, much as Castaneda has with Don Juan. Several organized "schools" of shamanism, such as the Sun Bear Tribe near Spokane, Washington, teach traditional approaches.

But we are a literate society, and many books detail these practices. We can become aware of the various traditional methods and adopt those most appropriate to our lives.

The shaman's path has never been easy. The crack between the worlds always threatens to widen and plunge us into the dark abyss. As we seek to slow the pace of technological "advance," we must also reach back and embrace the earth spirits that help make our universe whole. The bridge we forge will serve all of Earth's co-inhabitants, helping to bring our world once again into balance.

Sources of additional information:
Earth Wisdom, Earth Rituals, and Sacred Land Sacred Sex: Rapture of the Deep, Dolores LaChapelle, Way of the Mountain Learning Center [the 1st and 3rd available from EF! Books].
Rolling Thunder, Doug Boyd, Random House, 1974.
Secrets of Shamanism: Tapping the Spirit Power Within You, Jose Stevens and Lena Stevens, Avon Books, 1988.
The Shaman and the Medicine Wheel, Evelyn Eaton, The Theosophical Publishing House, 1982.
Shamanism, compiled by Shirley Nicholson, Theosophical Pub. House, 1982.
Sun Bear: The Path of Power, Sun Bear, Wabun & Barry Weinstein, Prentice Hall Press, 1987.
The Way of the Shaman, Michael Harner, Bantam Books, 1980.

Howling . . .

continued from page 24

songs. The purpose of such action is to unify the team with enthusiastic team spirit, and in this it parallels the synchronized group-howling of wolves and Coyotes that takes place immediately before they trot off on a team hunt. Canine howling also resembles the sound and spirit of cheering by sports fans.

In effect, when wolves and Coyotes howl, each is saying, by virtue of her or his distinctive voice, "I am here!" But with the rest of the pack, this becomes a collective, harmonized, "We are here together!" Likewise, during the spring mating season, the mated pairs howl to reaffirm their togetherness.

Wolves and Coyotes also respond by howling when they hear the howls of other packs in the distance. In this case the message received by any strange packs nearby is

Dreamtime and Extinction

by Mark Sunlin

During the 19th century, a few enterprising California citrus growers, anxious to protect their orange trees from wind damage, imported eucalyptus trees from Australia for use as windbreaks. These trees, with the pleasant aroma of mint and the tear-shaped leaves of the willow, could grow quickly and untended in the arid California climate where few other trees could even survive. One of these trees, planted in 1889, is 100 this year, and stands 150 feet in height; some 2000 miles of eucalyptus (or gum) tree windbreaks exist in California today, plus gum trees in parks, suburbs, and growing wild. Amid these haunting, aromatic trees, Americans may experience the atmosphere that spawned what Australian Aborigines call *Dreamtime*.

Legends passed down through the 38,000-year history of Australia's Aborigine tribes tell of a time when the deserts were covered by lush forests of gum trees nourished by cooling rains, a time of monsters lurking at night near water holes, and of birds taller than mountains. These are the legends of Dreamtime, a twilight era at the beginning of time when mystical creatures roamed the Earth.

Fanciful as they might sound, such Dreamtime legends may actually be based on real creatures. In fact, since the 19th century, scientists have recognized that the strange legends of Dreamtime were triggered by Aborigines finding the fossil remains of extinct creatures, for giant marsupials resembling the creatures of Dreamtime did once populate eucalyptus forests in what is now desert. Such tales may even have been handed down from aborigine ancestors 10,000 years ago, before such creatures went extinct — perhaps due to human over-kill. Paleontologist Patricia Rich, of Australia's Monash University, leaves this possibility open, saying it is unclear whether such legends are "based on real tribal memory, or on stories spun from findings of bones at water holes."

One Aborigine Dreamtime legend tells of a giant man-eating creature with the

innocuous sounding name of Bunyip. Some paleontologists, including Rich, feel that the source of the Bunyip legend may have been the real-life *Palorchestes*, an extinct, bull-sized marsupial who lived on a diet of eucalyptus leaves and bark, aided in this by a set of bark-ripping claws which appear formidable enough to suggest a diet of humans. Another giant, *Diprotodon*, also a peaceful vegetarian, reached the size of a rhinoceros, and was the largest marsupial the world has ever known. Fossilized skeletons of such giants, uncovered at the eroding shores of water holes, could easily give the Aborigines the impression of monsters who had once haunted such pools in the dark of night.

Other inhabitants of this real-life Pleistocene Dreamtime included *Thylacoleo*, a marsupial "lion," and *Propelopus*, a carnivorous kangaroo. One order of extinct mammals is even classed by paleontologists with Dreamtime-like mysticism as *Thyngodonta*, said to be "entirely unlike anything on the rest of the planet."

Two modern-day descendants of Dreamtime exist today; the Duck-billed Platypus, who has changed little since the Age of Dinosaurs 110 million years ago, and the Koala, a miniature version of the Bunyip/*Palorchestes*. Koalas nearly joined their ancestors in Dreamtime: They were heavily hunted for their furs early this century; two million skins were shipped out of Australia in 1923-24, falling to 600,000 four years later as Koalas disappeared. Koalas tottered on the brink of extinction until a measure of protection was granted them in the 1940s. Indeed, earlier overhunting similar to this by Aborigines 10-20,000 years ago is considered by many the most likely explanation for the fact that so many of Australia's former giants now exist only in Dreamtime legends.

Sources

"Creatures of Dreamtime," *Science News*, 4-16-88.
Scollay, Clive, "Arnhem Land Aborigines Cling to Dreamtime," *National Geographic*, 11-80.
Standard Dictionary of Folklore, Mythology, and Legend (see "Australian Aboriginal Mythology"), Funk and Wagnalls, 1949.



Handprints, made by pressing paint-coated hands against the rock, are widespread. They express physical and spiritual contact with a place.

more territorial: "They are THERE together!" The howling is heard as a long-distance warning that the region from which the sound emanates is occupied. More than that, it indicates occupation by a self-assured group, for canines are most apt to howl when they are on familiar grounds — or when they have a kill: Fred Harrington, of Mt. St. Vincent University in Nova Scotia notes that "packs at fresh kills have responded to neighbors' howls in more than 4 of 5 cases observed."

In the long run, such a broadcast "Occupied" sign, as Theberge noted, prevents territorial conflict that would inevitably occur if two packs met on one or the other's territory. Researchers have found that wolves' territories do at times overlap. I have noticed overlap among Coyotes in California. So, accidental meetings of clans are a very real threat. Wolves and Coyotes want to avoid

crossing into another pack's territory. They cannot afford injuries resulting from a territorial clash, which would slow them down over the great distance they must cover in hunting.

Ultimately though, the one factor inspiring howling as a personal locator, an anthem for the pack, and a broadcast "Keep Out" sign is the motivation of the canines themselves. In each of these cases, howling wolves are proclaiming themselves as individuals and as a group.

SOURCES

Allen, Durward; *The Wolves of Minong*, Houghton Mifflin, 1980.
Harrington, Fred; "To Howl or not to Howl," *Carnivores*, Torstar Books, 1984.
Murie, Adolph; *A Naturalist in Alaska*, Little Brown and Co. 1963.
Theberge, John; "Wolf Music," *Natural History*, 4-71.

WHAT ROLE FOR EDUCATION IN DEEP ECOLOGY?

by Keith Storey

Does education have a role to play in the Deep Ecology movement? Of course it does. If we want to influence society, we must educate people. And the best way to educate people is through the school system. The questions concerning education involve what outcomes we want from education and how best to get them.

In his recent article "Monkeywrenching Mainstream Education" (Yule Edition, 1988), Michael Cohen examines the role of mainstream education and suggests monkeywrenching it. Many of his ideas, such as legalizing truancy or monkeywrenching school buses and buildings are absurd. These would only lead to chaos, not educate students about deep ecology. A monkeywrenched school bus would only leave its students stranded. How would they learn about deep ecology while wandering aimlessly about the city? Cohen's ideas are negative reactions to an admittedly difficult situation.

Still, the article does raise the issue of education in the Deep Ecology movement, and it is a key issue because of the great amount of time that children spend in school and how that schooling affects their behavior as adults. In this discussion, I am not talking about college or graduate education. These educational systems also need to be addressed but are beyond the scope of this article. If the Earth First! movement is to increase its impact on society it must influence the educational system. The school system is not the only way to educate people, but nearly all children in America do go through it.

The Public Schools

In order to affect large numbers of people it will be necessary to educate students through the public school system. Private or specialized schools, such as the ones described by Cohen or Frome (in "A Challenge to Environmental Education" in the 1989 Brigid edition), may be effective in educating a few "choice" students, but will not affect large numbers of students. This is not to say the existing public school system is appropriate or acceptable. But the issue is how to change the public school system, not how to do without it (see Kozol, 1982 and Skinner, 1978 for critiques of and alternatives to the current education system).

Deep ecologists have a critical role to play in developing appropriate teaching and

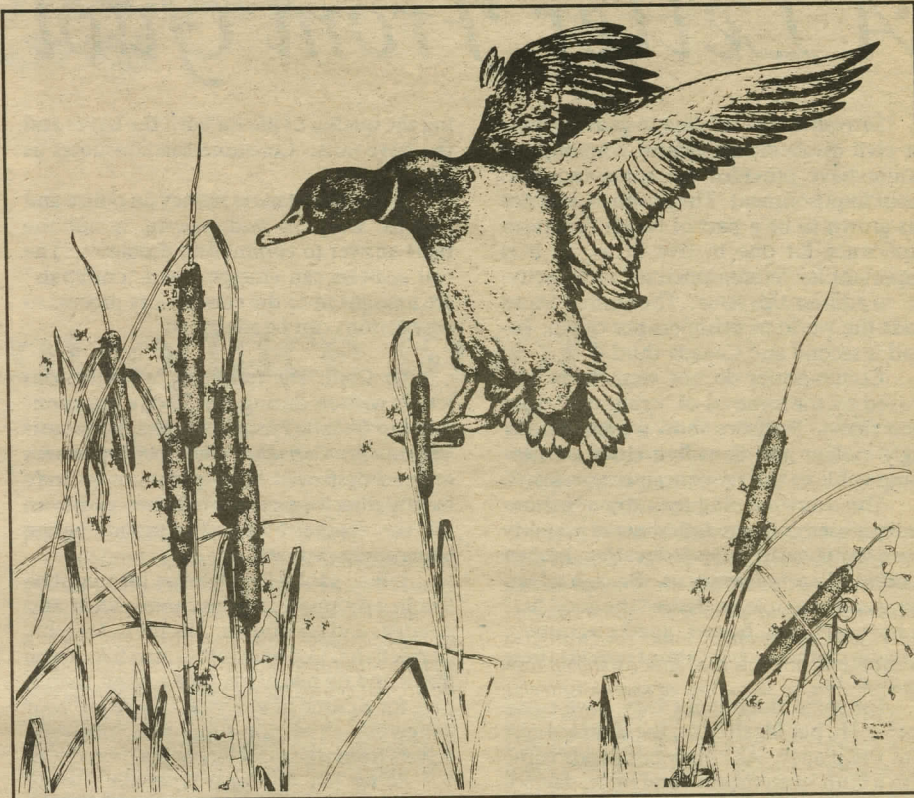
curriculum materials for teachers to use. These materials must encompass a broad cross-categorical education, incorporating peace, feminist, bioregionalism, philosophical, resource use, and lifestyle issues. This will mean activities such as writing books for both teachers and students, developing instructional materials for teachers to use in and out of school, and ensuring that deep ecology becomes part of the standard curriculum at the local and state levels. Currently, much curriculum development is controlled or influenced by corporate interests and conservative school boards, who will oppose deep ecology being taught in the schools; so it will be necessary to develop strategies to get appropriate materials through these barriers (strategies such as serving on school boards, and, gasp, assuming some administrative responsibility). To ensure deep ecology being part of the standard curriculum, deep ecology classes should be required for graduation, and deep ecology principles should be put into other curriculum areas (literature, history, English, etc.).

Very few teachers already understand deep ecology principles well enough to start teaching them tomorrow. This is why appropriate curriculum materials are so important. To have trained teachers able to teach deep ecology principles, it will be necessary to reform teacher training practices at the university level and state certification standards.

At this point it is not entirely clear what constitutes a deep ecology curriculum. Would deep ecology teachings include hiking, camping, stories, songs, rituals, poetry? How would the teaching change from elementary school to high school? Research is needed so that effective curricula are developed.

From Education to Behavior Change

A problem with focusing only upon education is that "knowledge" does not necessarily lead to behavior change. For instance, I may know that buying a fast food burger destroys rainforest, but that information may not lead me to stop buying fast food burgers. The problem is how to translate knowledge from school to real life. It will be necessary to program for individual behavior change outside the school setting and for changing societal contingencies (see Skinner, 1971, for a description of societal contingencies and Skinner, 1948 for a utopian look at where changing society should lead us), as well as for demonstrating student competence on deep ecology issues. It is not enough for students to "learn" deep ecology.



"Mallard" by Thomas Beck © 1988

They must behave in ecologically appropriate ways.

Only so much about deep ecology can be learned within the school. Much of the teaching must occur out of the school building in order to instill in students an understanding of nature. This entails many problems. For example, in cities what wilderness can be visited? It will be essential to get out of the city (and to create more wilderness; as Cohen insightfully notes, not enough wilderness remains to accommodate large numbers of people).

Outcomes from Education

Without knowing what outcomes we want, we won't know what to teach or how to measure our progress. Cohen's outcomes (for tropicmaking education to recognize and reject mainstream's war against Nature and reinforce our inherited Earth Kinships) are nebulous and vague. I suggest that the first desired outcome of deep ecology education is that we want students knowledgeable about deep ecology issues. To achieve this, learning competency should be based so that students demonstrate that they have learned deep ecology skills before moving to new matters.

Second, we want students to behave in an ecologically appropriate manner. Only

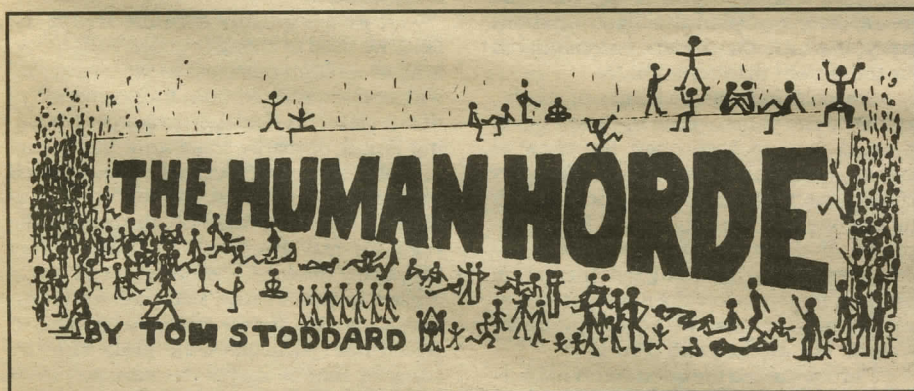
by changing peoples' behavior will environmental improvement occur. Even deep ecologists do not always agree about what constitutes an ecologically sound lifestyle, but some general guidelines are commonly accepted (e.g., energy conservation, recycling, ethical investing, not working within the military complex). Other guidelines are more controversial (e.g., vegetarianism, avoiding cars, having no children). Clarification and consensus is needed concerning what an ecologically sound lifestyle is.

In conclusion, further discussion on the role of education in the deep ecology movement is needed. But we also need to go beyond the discussion level and implement change in the educational system so that deep ecology is part of every student's curriculum.

Bibliography

Kozol, J., 1982, *Alternative Schools: A guide for educators and parents*, New York, Continuum.
Skinner, B.F., 1948, *Walden Two*, New York, Macmillan.
Skinner, 1971, *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, New York, Knopf, Inc.
Skinner, 1978, *Reflections on Behaviorism and Society*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Keith Storey is a former teacher, currently completing his doctorate in Special Education at the University of Oregon.



"The scissors effect' of poverty and increasing population is slicing away at the ability to sustain human life," said Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive-Director, United Nations Population Fund (from which the Reagan Administration withdrew financial support in 1986). She noted that by 2000 half of all humans will be living in cities, and 20% of them will be living in cities of over 4 million. (Popline 6/88. Popline is published 6 times yearly by the Population Institute, a non-profit organization founded in 1969 and devoted to promoting public awareness of the relationship between overpopulation, diminishing resources and environmental degradation, and to mobilizing birth control resources for Third World countries. Headquarters is at 110 Maryland Ave NE, Wash., DC 20002; 202-544-3300. Dues are \$25.)

"Immigration in the 1980s has accounted for 8.7 million new US citizens and is the principal impetus to US population growth. 70% of immigrants settle in California, Florida, Texas and New York. (Data CAPS)

"Newsweek magazine in an 8/1/88 article titled "Don't Go Near the Water" says "the New River stretches ... 80 miles ... from the Mexican border into California ... it holds the distinction of being the most polluted waterway on the continent. Great clumps of foam gush into the river from a large drain, human feces float along, dumped directly from ... Mexicali's ... antiquated sewer system. Bottles, bags and an occasional dead cat bob past. Health experts have found 28 viruses — including typhoid,

salmonella and polio — in the fetid waters ... along with carcinogenic chemicals like chloroform and benzene ... fecal coliform bacteria have been measured at 5000 times US standards." The article does not mention human overpopulation.

"Brazil recently began providing family planning services through the national public health service (INAMPS), which provides health care for 90% of Brazilians. Formerly such services were only provided by private for-profit clinics and poor women had no choices. 1980 data showed 30% of all pregnancies ended in miscarriage or abortion. Brazil still has a 2.4% annual population growth rate, one of the highest in the world. (Data Popline)

"A popular subterfuge for illegal immigration is to arrange sham marriages, the cost of which averages \$2000. This allows the alien partner to obtain a permanent resident visa without going through normal channels. Greedy, unscrupulous lawyers (a double redundancy) are the principal financial beneficiaries. The INS has begun several deportations but has not filed charges against the US citizen sham partners nor their lawyer representatives. (Data CAPS)

"The book *Beyond Oil* (produced by Carrying Capacity, Inc. and published by Ballinger) projects US oil supplies will be exhausted by 2020. Agricultural dependence on oil may soon make us unable to export food. A probable return to coal will result in increasing acid rain.

—Tom Stoddard

HEALING THE RIPPER

by Michael J. Cohen, Ed.D.

Few among us would try to stop a maniac like Jack the Ripper by having him read a book on ethics, for we realize that disturbed emotions, not unethical thoughts, led to the insane murders he committed. So why do we believe in preaching sound ethical and ecological principles to our mainstream society?

Mainstream society's maniacal attitudes and acts needlessly hurt and kill millions of people, habitats and other living beings daily. That concerned people expect rational ecology and ethics alone to change our central way of life should make us question how much the mainstream has disturbed our own mentality.

Modern society is insane because it attacks Nature and therefore a vital part of itself. We must recognize that, more than facts and figures or ethics and morals, America needs emotional treatment and understanding to make it through the 21st century.

As I've explained in previous articles, Nature within and around us is a seamless continuum built from affinity relationships that exist in and between all entities. We experience many of Earth's affinities as sensations and feelings such as hunger, thirst, love, community, and trust.

As children, mainstream rips us from our inborn affinities with Earth and subtly welds our severed, raw feelings to our culture's misguided attitudes, technologies and artificial environment. Our craving to reduce the hurt from this separation surpasses our rationality and we become addicted to detrimental tranquilizing substances such as drugs, alcohol, pesticides, oil, automobiles, electricity, ammunition, uranium and money. Our upbringing also programs us to fear and conquer all kinds of

natural communities including those people who appear closer to Nature such as women, blacks, children, indigenous persons and most other minority groups. Stripped of nurturing and love from the global life community, insane anger becomes our civilization's nature.

Most of us identify greed as the cause of our environmental and social problems. But greed is actually thoughts, feelings and acts that are normally redirected by the natural forces that harmoniously govern the global life community. Isolated from the natural world's beneficent controls, our "tropicmaking" desires fuel our lives. [As explained in the author's earlier article on tropicmaking in this journal, these desires lead us to create artificial environments emulating the warm climate of the tropical regions where *Homo sapiens* evolved.]

Modern insanity stops when, with strong community support, we risk liberating our natural survival feelings from their hurtful bonding to our culture's destructive ways. That support can then motivate us to re-attach these feelings to Nature within and without.

To achieve sanity, we must stop de-meaning peoples' affinity feelings as subjective, immature, or irrational. Survival is an emotion.

Because the world has never before dealt with the human attitudes and impacts it faces today, new solutions are necessary. These involve providing the space and guidance to rejuvenate our natural affinities, and thereby heal the madness of America the Ripper.

Michael J. Cohen is the director of the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute and the author of several books on restoring our ties with Nature. He may be contacted at National Audubon Society, Sharon, CT 06069.

A Letter From Gaol

Introduction: 37 days in gaol this year for civil disobedience against contempt of nature have provided me some thoughts about imprisonment. The prison experience has grown to be a part of North American experience for one in five of us, so it is important for "environmental" social activists to address this issue. The United States leads the world in prisoners per capita; Poland is second and Canada third.

Communities do not seem to be improved by the removal of "criminals" from their midst. Statistics show we are increasingly violent and Canadian cities are now comparable to their American counterparts.

The overwhelming majority of prisoners have been convicted of crimes of property caused by poverty, lack of education, broken families. Society teaches us, through advertising and example, to desire "the good life" — new cars, nice homes, good electronics, designer clothes — but cannot provide these for all of us.

For some these items may have come from theft, but for all of us, the ultimate cost is to the planet. All consumer goods come with a built-in environmental price, degrad-

ing the quality of life for both the haves and the have-nots. Consumerism consumes us all.

So spending more money on police and prisons, weapons and warfare, is not the right answer to community problems. The real answers can emerge when "criminals" are brought in to the community process so that prisons can be abolished.

In Gaol: The following is taken from letters written during my 30-day imprisonment in Oakalla Prison and other gaols near Vancouver, Canada. The first letter was ordered destroyed by a minimum custody facility director and had to be rescued from the wastebasket by another inmate before being smuggled out.

Life in gaol is largely what life might be like in any small logging camp. Meat and potatoes and no women. The life in Marpole Correctional Centre is soft — starch for three meals and no real work. Not a single man is here for a crime of violence. These are your dangerous child non-supporters, impaired drivers from whom society needs protection.

So we live on upper Granville costing

the taxpayer \$48,000 a year each. The bulls pull down \$23,000 a year for basically being zookeepers, reading the newspapers, doing crosswords, keeping the threat of real prison over your head. A waist-high fence protects the community from us dangerous criminals keeping ourselves imprisoned.

The lines were a lot more clearly drawn at Oakalla Prison where we all wore prison greens and had our watches taken. Time passes more slowly somehow without a watch. Two wings of around 100 men each use the yard facilities for a total of four hours. Many of these are men who escaped minimum custody by walking away, foreign nationals awaiting deportation — again, almost no crimes of violence.

We're locked in our cells at night and during meals. Being denied the social graces of eating is very demeaning; plastic utensils and tray.

I've become the first tree protector here. My first day in Oakalla was International Prisoners Rights Day, August 1, when prisoners worldwide fast in solidarity, so many other inmates understand why I'm here: for the solidarity of man and nature. It will make

it that much easier for the hundreds of environmentalists who will inevitably be joining me if logging practise is not changed in British Columbia. We are asking only for sustainable development so that there is a future for the west coast.

As a civil prisoner I will serve all 30 days of my sentence plus 7 days in default of the \$500 fine I refuse to pay. A mugger would only serve 20, or 2/3 of a criminal sentence. Paul Winstandley has followed me with 15 days and already 15 more have been arrested in defense of Sulphur Passage. Should we not question logging when when it requires police presence to continue?

I am proud to be a political prisoner in defence of the west coast for native land claims. If we cannot stop the rape of the land, then I would prefer to be in prison. At least my children will know I tried to stop the destruction.

—C.J. Hinke, writer, 14 year resident of Clayoquot Sound, and founder of the Society Protecting Intact Kinetic Ecosystems, which supported the widespread tree-spiking on Meares Island in 1984

Fragments of Earth Wisdom

Thoughts on Autumn Equinox about the Importance of Ritual

by Dolores LaChapelle

All these autumn weeks I have watched the great disk going south along the horizon of moorlands beyond the marsh, now sinking behind this field, now behind this leafless tree, now behind this sedgy hillock dappled with thin snow. We lose a great deal, I think, when we lose this sense and feeling for the sun. When all has been said, the adventure of the sun is the great natural drama by which we live and not to have joy in it and awe of it, not to share in it, is to close a dull door on nature's sustaining and poetic spirit.(1)

Henry Beston

Moreover, it becomes apparent...that ritual is not simply an alternative way to express certain things, but that certain things can be expressed only in ritual. Ritual is without equivalents or even alternatives...I take ritual to be the basic social act...social contract, morality, the concept of the sacred, the notion of the divine, and even a paradigm of creation are intrinsic to ritual's structure.(2)

Roy Rappaport

Most primal or indigenous societies around the world had three common characteristics: they had an intimate, conscious relationship with their place; they were stable "sustainable" cultures, often lasting for thousands of years; and they had a rich ceremonial and ritual life culminating in seasonal festivals. They saw these three as intimately connected. Out of the hundreds of examples, consider the following:

- + The Tukano Indians of the northwest Amazon River basin, guided by their shamans, use various myths and rituals that prevent over-hunting or over-fishing. They view their universe as a circuit of energy in which the entire cosmos participates. The circuit consists of "a limited quantity of procreative energy that flows continually between man and animals, between society and nature." Columbian anthropologist Reichel-Dolmatoff notes that the Tukano have little interest in exploiting natural resources more effectively but are greatly interested in "accumulating more factual knowledge about biological reality and, above all, about knowing what the physical world requires from men."(3)

- + The Kung people of Africa's Kalahari Desert have been living in the same place for 11,000 years! They have very few material belongings but their ritual life is one of the most sophisticated of any group.(4)

- + Roy Rappaport has shown that the rituals of the Tsembaga of New Guinea allocate scarce protein for the humans who need it without causing irreversible damage to the land. Ritual dictates the proper ways and times to hunt the pigs which supply their protein.(5)

- + The longest inhabited place in the United States is the Hopi village of Oraibi. At certain times of the year the Hopi here may spend up to half their time in ritual activity.

- + About ten years ago the old *cacique* of San Juan Pueblo in New Mexico died. The young man elected to take over as the new *cacique* will do nothing for the rest of his life but take care of the ritual life of the Pueblo. All his personal needs will be taken care of by the tribe, but he cannot travel more than 60 miles or one hour from the Pueblo. The distance has grown with the use of cars but the time remains one hour. His presence is that important to the life of the Pueblo.

Our Western European industrial culture provides a striking contrast to all these examples. We have idolized ideals, rationality and a limited kind of "practicality," and have regarded the rituals of these other cultures as at best frivolous curiosities. The results are all too evident. We've only been here a few hundred years and already we have done irreparable damage to vast areas of what we call the US. As Gregory Bateson notes, "mere purposive rationality is necessarily pathogenic and destructive of life."

We have tried to relate to the world around us through only the left side of our brain, and we are clearly failing. If we are to reestablish a viable relationship, we must rediscover the wisdom of these other cultures who knew that their relationship to the land required the whole of their being. What we call their "ritual and ceremony" was a sophisticated social and spiritual technology for such a relationship.

The Industrial Growth Society has

caused us to forget so much in the last 200 years that we hardly know where to begin. It helps to begin by remembering. All traditional cultures, even our own Western European ancestors, had seasonal festivals and rituals. The true origins of most of our modern holidays date back to these seasonal festivals.

The purpose of seasonal festivals is to periodically revive the *topocosm*. Gaster coined this word from the Greek — *topo* for place and *cosmos* for world order. Topocosm means "the world order of a particular place." The topocosm is the entire complex of any given locality conceived as a living organism — not just the human community but the total community — plants, animals and soils. The topocosm is not only the present community but also that continuous entity of which the present community is but the current manifestation.(6)

Seasonal festivals make use of myths, art, dance and games. Each of these aspects of ritual serve to keep open the essential connections within ourselves. Festivals connect the following: the conscious with the unconscious; the right and left hemispheres of the brain; the cortex with the older three brains (including the Oriental *tan tien*, four fingers below the navel); as well as connecting the human with the non-human — earth, sky, animals and plants.

I'm often asked the question: What relevance does this kind of ritual have for people who live in the city? The modern city of Siena in Italy provides a good example. Siena with a population of 59,000 has the lowest crime rate of any Western city of comparable size. Drug-addiction and violence are virtually unknown. Why? Because it is a tribal, ritualized city organized around the *contrada* (clans) — with names such *Chiocciola*, the Snail, *Tartule*, the Turtle, etc. — and the *Palio* (the annual horse race). Each *contrada* has its own territory, church songs, patron saint and rituals. Particular topographical features of each *contrada's* area are ritualized and mythologized. The ritualized customs of the city extend back to the worship of Diana, the Roman goddess of the moon. Her attributes were taken over by the worship of Mary when Christianity came in.

Such famous writers as Henry James, Ezra Pound and Aldous Huxley sensed the energy of the city and tried to write about it, but none of them even faintly grasped the year-long ritualized life behind it. About one week before the day of the *Palio* race, Siena workmen begin to bring yellow earth (*la terra*) from the fields outside Siena and spread it over the great central square, the Campo, thus linking the city with its origins in the earth of its place. Anytime during the year when someone needs to be cheered up, the sad person is told not to worry because soon there will be "la terra in piazza".

The horse race serves two main purposes. In the intense rivalry surrounding the race, each *contrada* "rekindles its own sense of identity." The *Palio* also provides the Sienese with an outlet for their aggression,

and as such is a ritual war. The horse race grew out of games that were actually mimic battles used to mark the ends of religious festivals in the old days.

The *Palio* is truly a religious event. On this one day of the year the *contrada's* horse is brought into the church of its patron saint. In the act of blessing the horse, the *contrada* itself is blessed. This horse race is the community's greatest rite.(7)

If we want to build a sustainable culture, it is not enough to "go back to the land." That's what our pioneering ancestors did and, as the famous Western artist Charles Russell said, "A pioneer is a man who comes to virgin country, traps off all the fur, kills off the wild meat, plows the roots up... and calls it civilization."

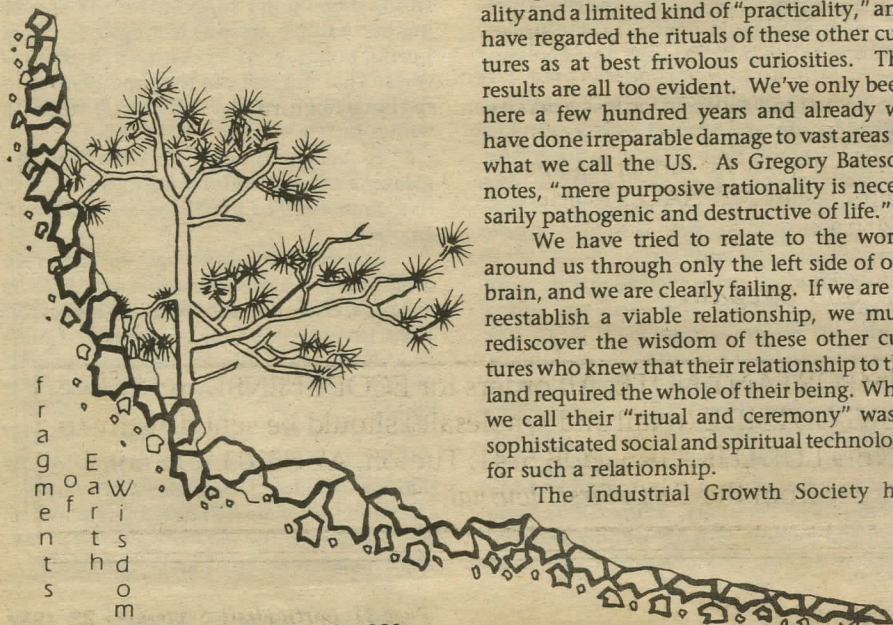
If we are to truly re-connect with the land, we need to change our perceptions. As long as we limit ourselves to rationality, we will be disconnected from the deep ecology of our place. As Heidegger explains: "Dwelling is not primarily inhabiting but taking care of and creating that space within which something comes into its own and flourishes." It takes repeated rituals through the years for real dwelling. Likewise, as Roy Rappaport observes, "knowledge will never replace respect in man's dealings with ecological systems, for the ecological systems in which man participates are likely to be so complex that he may never have sufficient comprehension of their content and structure to permit him to predict the outcome of many of his own acts." Ritual is the focused way in which we both experience and express that respect.

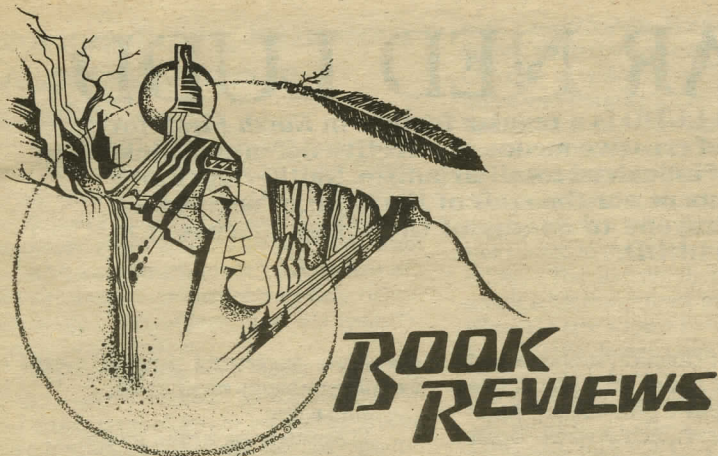
Ritual is the pattern that connects. It provides communication at all levels — communication among all the systems within the individual human organism; between people within the group; between one group and another in a city; and throughout all these levels between the human and the non-human in the natural environment. Ritual provides us with a tool for learning to think logically, analogically and ecologically. Perhaps most important, during rituals we have the experience, unique in our culture, of neither *opposing* nature nor *trying* to be in communication with nature; but of *finding* ourselves within nature.

**NOTE: Most of these primitive groups' cultures have been virtually destroyed in the last 20 years by the IGS, but they are our only sources of information on what constitutes a sustainable culture.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Henry Beston, *The Outermost House*, Viking Explorer Books, 1961 ed.
2. Roy Rappaport, *Ecology, Meaning and Religion*, North Atlantic Books, 1979.
3. G. Reichel-Dolmatoff, "Cosmology as Ecological Analysis," *Man: Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (9-78).
4. Richard B. Lee, "What Hunters Do for a Living," in Lee and DeVore, *Man the Hunter*, Aldine Pub Co, 1968.
5. Rappaport, *Pigs for their Ancestors*, Yale U Press, 1968.
6. Theodore Gaster, *Thespis: Ritual, Myth and Drama in the Ancient Near East*, Norton & Co, 1977 ed.
7. Alan Dundes and Alessandro Falassi, *La Terra in Piazza: An Interpretation of the Palio of Siena*, U of CA Press, 1975.





SISTERS OF THE DREAM, 1989, Northland Publishing, POB N, Flagstaff, AZ 86002. ed. note: *The following is an excerpt from Mary Sojourner's new novel Sisters of the Dream, a book inspired in part by Mary's fight, with the Havasupai Indians and Arizona EF!ers, against "the uranium mining industry's plan to mine the Sacred Lands that border the Grand Canyon." Mary is giving readings from this enthralling novel to help raise funds for the Arizona Four. Starting next issue, it will be available from the Earth First! Bookstore.*

from chapter 36:
..."Let's go," Nick said hoarsely. She tucked her hair back up and patted the solid bulge of the charcoal starter in her pocket. They walked past the green pick-up, separated and disappeared into the line of juniper at the edge of the Latham yard. The garage light glared off black ice. Nick hoisted her up and the light was gone. He slipped Katz's client's friend's lockcard between the door and the doorframe. They held their breath and heard the sweet click of the bolt released. Behind them, the pick-up hissed in over the ice. Deena and Katz slipped in the door and waited. Joe melted into the flat darkness. They saw his shadow rise up in the back window.

"This is like dancin'," Deena said.
"I don't dance," Nick said and grinned.
"I'm Nick."
"Miss Kitty." They shook hands.
Liz's feet had gone numb with cold. Joe waved them forward.
"We go." He turned away from the window. Liz saw him fumble over something. Juniper smoke rose in the air.
"For the Old Ones," he said. "We ask

your blessing." He tossed a silver dollar in the air. "For the New Ones," he said. "Stay outta the way."

Rose stepped into the room, a big NPS emergency flashlamp in her hands. She threw the switch and the garage blazed with light, packed, floor to ceiling, wall to wall, with cartons, rugs, tattered baskets, old trunks, a plain gray jug as tall as a child. A tasseled bag hung next to the security master box.

Liz closed her eyes and breathed in the smoke. "Please," she whispered, "if you're there, guide us."

"Move!" Nick snapped. She looked over her shoulder and saw Katz huddled in the back of the pick-up. Nick wrestled two rugs to his shoulders.

"No," she said. "The trunks. The black one, the green."

He looked at her. She stared back.
"Okay," he said. Together, they eased the top trunk off the pile. Deena stepped between them and they swung the trunk up to Katz and ran back.

"You do dance," Deena said. She and Liz eased the remaining two trunks and went back for baskets. Nick and Paul cradled the huge jug in an old saddle blanket and carried it out.

"The black-and-white pots," Rose said. "All of them need to go back." Joe was bent over the tangle of wires, his shoulders bunched in concentration. Liz patted his back.

"How much time?" she asked.
"I wish I knew," he said. She reached up for the tasseled bag.
"What's this?"

He shook his head. "I'm a long time away from these things ... arrow case, maybe? It's a lion. That's the tail."

She lifted it down. Dust flew up and blurred her vision. Joe was a big shadow next to her. Cold white light blazed in the window and blinked out. She saw her face, her eyes the black slits of a mask. Something buzzed.

"Rattler," Joe whispered. He laughed.
"Out!" Annie hissed over the walkie-talkie.

"Too soon," Joe muttered. "Sons-a-bitches?" Liz passed the arrow case to him. She turned. Everyone was gone. She heard the pick-up roll out over the ice. Nick's shadow slipped past the window. The room was dark. She picked her way between the piles of treasure and stood in the doorway. Her throat ached. Her hands were cramped with fear. She pulled the charcoal starter out and circled the room, spraying everything she could reach then stepped outside and lit the matchbook.

"Antsa," she said and tossed the flame into a stack of faded baskets. They caught instantly, went up in pale blue flame. She looked over her shoulder. An unmarked Cherokee, lights low, cruised slowly up to the house.

"Go home," she said, crumpled Kwaayo's picture and threw it into the fire's heart. It curled once and was smoke. A car door closed softly. She backed into the juniper, cut across a side-yard and slid into the passenger seat of Joe Yazzie's black Bronco. He pulled out onto the main street.

"Look back," he said. The garage windows glowed bright orange. "You know what those Jesus Waypeople say." She shook her head.

"The fire next time."

ELEMENTS OF REFUSAL, John Zerzan, Left Bank Books (5241 University Way NE, Seattle, WA 98101; 10.50ppd).

The savage mind totalizes. — Levi-Strauss
And the total mind savages ... Nihilism definitively rejects customary religion, morality and the dominant value system, while insisting on the complete dissolution of existing social, economic and political paradigms. It is a program for starting over fresh, that planetary, menstrual expulsion, that cleansing that triggers the release of a new and fecund reality. It's an accelerating rock-slide capable of grinding away all vestiges of techno-industrial structure. Unfortunately,

nihilist momentum often carries us past self-reclamation to self-deprecation, the ignorance of natural patterns, and the cynical rejection of even the most subjectively validated truths.

John Zerzan sets off explosive charges on cognitive dams — without seeing first if there's anything worth salvaging on the flood plain below. *Elements of Refusal* is a volcanic collection of essays that challenge the objectification of inner and outer nature by our concepts of time, numbers, work and language. Zerzan accuses art and myth of being tools of restraint; he plays devil's advocate, calling into question everything we've learned to cherish. This is "Fifty-two Card Pick-Up" journalism, tossing the ordered cards of perception into the air.

He exposes the history of our industrial estrangement. He colorfully documents the Luddites, "projecting themselves through their acts, seemingly unmediated by ideology," destroying their textile machines in "spontaneous coordination, their organization neither formed nor permanent," prompting the posting of soldiers in factories in greater numbers than Wellington employed against Napoleon, and garnering enough support from the civilian volunteer militia to spur the creation of the modern police system (subsequently adopted in America).

For polemic Zerzan (as well as for deep ecologists), primal humanity represents the most accurate reflection of our innate selves, living in a stream of inner and outer experience, an eternal "now." "Time" was the first regimentation of experience. Tracing the disintegration of primal human's participation in the universe, he quotes Norman O. Brown: "Separateness, then is the Fall — the fall into division, the original lie." The roots of alienation are revealed in Robert Lowell's statement, "What is history but what you cannot touch."

Zerzan asks us to "imagine a world without division ... that divorce from nature from which all ideology and authority accrue.... Enchantment is the opposite of ignorance. Only a politics that undoes language and time and is thus visionary to the point of voluptuousness has any meaning." "Being alive in nature, before our abstraction from it, must have involved a perception and contact we can scarcely comprehend from our levels of anguish and alienation. The communication with all of existence must

continued on page 32

Ned Ludd Books

ECODEFENSE

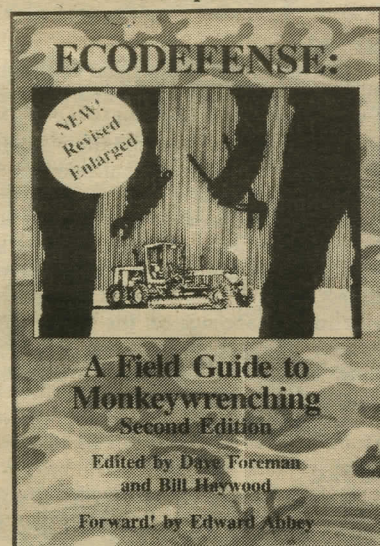
A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching
Edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood
Forward! By Edward Abbey

Even before the FBI launched a \$2 million campaign to intimidate us from publishing and distributing it, ECODEFENSE was the most controversial conservation book ever written. Now with the accelerating destruction of wilderness, the failure of "legitimate" means to halt the destruction, and the crackdown by authorities against monkeywrenching, ECODEFENSE is needed as never before.

ECODEFENSE features detailed, field-tested hints from experts on:

- ✓ Decommissioning heavy equipment
- ✓ Closing roads
- ✓ Stopping off-road-vehicles
- ✓ Spiking trees
- ✓ Removing survey lines
- ✓ Hassling overgrazers
- ✓ Felling billboards
- ✓ Removing traplines
- ✓ Safety and security
- ✓ and much more!

HEAVILY ILLUSTRATED
311 PAGES
\$13.50 Postpaid



NED LUDD BOOKS PO Box 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703

The Big Outside

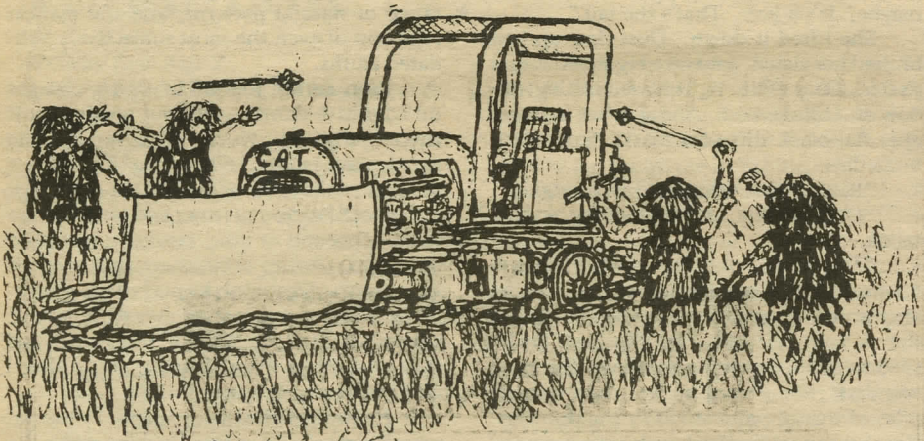
A Descriptive Inventory of the Big Wilderness Areas of the USA
By Dave Foreman and Howie Wolke

This landmark conservation book argues effectively that ecological wilderness is big wilderness. After 8 years of detailed research the authors have updated Bob Marshall's historic 1936 Roadless Area Inventory. THE BIG OUTSIDE features:

- * Descriptions and status of every roadless area in America over 100,000 acres in the West and 50,000 acres in the East
- * Historical and ecological introductions for each state or region
- * 21 maps showing large roadless areas
- * History of large roadless areas
- * Ecological importance of large roadless areas
- * The factors destroying America's roadless areas
- * Large roadless areas ranked by size
- * Large roadless areas listed by states
- * Bob Marshall's 1936 roadless area inventory
- * Bob Marshall's 1927 roadless area inventory (never before published)
- * Detailed guide for further reading
- * Foreword by MICHAEL FROME
- * 470 pages

\$21.00 Postpaid

IMPORTANT NOTE: All orders for ECODEFENSE and THE BIG OUTSIDE (retail and wholesale) should be sent directly to NED LUDD BOOKS, POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703. Do not order from the *Earth First! Journal*.



Dear Ned

Pouring sand into the oil reservoir of a big yellow machine is a cramped and messy endeavor. Spills and tight spots lead to telltale signs of tampering and to general frustrations for the midnight mechanic. To remedy this we invented the *sand bong*.

At your local hardware store buy a large common household funnel and 2 feet of clear plastic tubing which will fit snugly over the end of the funnel. Bring this contraption on site with you and stick the open end of the tube deep down inside the oil intake of the machine to be serviced. Hold the funnel high and outside the engine compartment; pour fine, dry sand or other grit (see ECODEFENSE) into the funnel, down the hose and deep into the oil. Clean the oil off the tubing with a rag, stuff it all into a plastic bag, and put that into a day pack when you are finished with the job and ready to leave.

This method is simple, easy and leaves no sand stains as you try to stuff grit into a one inch hole inside a cramped engine compartment. The only problem is the incriminating evidence of carrying this plumbing with you, but who's really going to notice tubing and a funnel?

— The Bong Inventor

Dear Ned

To grab paper without leaving fingerprints when wearing gloves would appear to be suspicious (such as making photocopies of a *communiqué* about monkeywrenching at a self-service copy shop). Instead, simply grasp the paper with a binder clip.

— Office Worker

Dear Ned

I'm a Forest Service employee in Idaho who is sick and tired of the clearcutting and other destruction the Forest Service is perpetrating on the National Forests. The scuttlebutt within the agency here is that it was loggers who spiked the sale on the Clearwater National Forest this spring (the one that has caused all the controversy). It is assumed they did it to give the local politicians and big timber companies ammunition to fire at conservationists. This is the spiking incident that Sen. James McClure used to justify his proposal for logging 100 acres of designated Wilderness for every timber sale acre spiked.

— Elers Koch

Dear Ned

It is mentioned in Ecodefense that only the kindest and bravest souls release trapped skunks. The writer forgot to mention the well-equipped souls.

A skunk's spray not only sticks to your clothing but it also penetrates your clothes and sticks to your skin. Therefore, a non-permeable garment is called for.

If you are like me, you are probably not one to ruin a good rain suit on every trapped skunk you come across. Also, wearing nylon on the job is one of the biggest no-nos there is.

There is an alternative: Military chemical warfare gear. It is not terribly expensive (\$15 or less) for a matching set of coat and trousers. They are said to be impenetrable to all kinds of nasty things like nerve gas, chlorine gas, mustard gas — and they work well with skunk spray, too.

Beware of old worn sets as they are worthless! Buy only those that are sealed in their original package. Never launder this stuff either (it stinks up the house and takes out the protective chemical).

It is also wise to get a good gas mask. At this time there are a lot of surplus Israeli Civil Defense masks available (mine cost \$7) from many sources.

So: buy local, pay cash, and remember the words PAPER TRAIL. Good luck and happy trails.

— Mephitis

Dear Mephitis

Thanks for your suggestion. Such suits should also work for placing certain "stink devices" if necessary.

— Ned

Dear Ned

It is never a bad idea to practice good security. But, as we have seen lately, even the best planned measures do sometimes fail.

It can be said that the best defense is a good offense. A good counter-intelligence program is a must! Without one you are a sitting duck. With one you stand a better than average chance of a clean get-away.

First, you must consider that all protests, CDs, and other "out in the open" actions are well documented on film and video tape so that they can be analyzed by law enforcement agents at a later date. During such actions they fill out checklist-type forms on subjects that include things like: who are the speakers? any known radicals present? does the action appear to be a diversion? etc.

They record incidents of ecotage in much the same manner. All the information that they gather is entered into a file that is constantly analyzed. Law enforcement agencies read this.

If you do the same that they are doing (constant analysis of all related events), you are practicing counter-intelligence. A good book on this subject is FM 34-60 (Army field manual); you can probably find a copy in most larger military surplus outlets.

— The Plumbers

Dear Ned

Many ecodefenders claim it is safer to monkeywrench out of state than on one's own turf. This is not true for activists with California license plates — they are considered fair game by most non-California badge wearers who get their jollies by hassling residents of the tarnished golden state.

In California, however, out-of-staters are rarely bugged just because of their origin except for those with Mexican license plates.

— Floyd Flood

Dear Ned

Many commercial laundry detergents contain chemical "brighteners" that increase the reflectivity of clothing (ever notice your sleeves glowing under a "black light"?). This seems like a significant concern when washing clothes to be used in secretive activities. Has anybody done research into which detergents will leave you with the wonderfully dull and dingy look while still getting out those telltale body odors?

— Mr. Clean

Does anyone out there have information that can help Mr. Clean and the rest of us who want our clothing to help us blend into the background?

— Ned

Dear Uncle Ned

Recently while shooting the shit around the campfire, a chemist friend and I got to discussing various methods of pillaging heavy equipment and he brought up the interesting idea of using acids. I don't recall hearing about acids at the RRR diesel mechanic workshop or anything in Ned Ludd and just a brief mention about battery acid in radiators in ECODEFENSE. Is anybody out there in destructo-land experimenting with metal acids?

My friend conjectured that any acid that is corrosive to metal would do much damage if left overnight or longer in the delicate parts of an engine. Pouring a couple of quarts or more into the carburetor would probably get through to the pistons and rings and would certainly mess up everything in between! Some of the advantages of acids are quietness, relatively instant damage, and easy availability.

Some potential acids to use:

✓ Hydrochloric — available at chemical suppliers, maybe other places. Be careful of the fumes.

✓ Muriatic — just half-strength hydrochloric acid, used in swimming pool water and as metal etch, rust remover, etc. Probably available at hardware stores, swimming pool suppliers, auto body and repair suppliers, etc.

✓ Sulfuric — the stuff used in car batter-

DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the *Earth First!* movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

ies. Can be had at chemical suppliers and possibly auto parts stores. In a pinch, one might use a machine's own battery juice. Weighs about twice as much as water. Upon reaction with metal, the fumes are poisonous.

Avoid breathing all acid fumes and wear rubber gloves and goggles. Have fun!

— Better Living Through Chemistry

Perhaps the skunk-proof outfit described above would be useful for this kind of activity. A turkey baster can be used to suck acid out of a battery and to squirt whatever you want to damage. Be very careful with this kind of activity. By the way, the charming fellow who conducted the diesel workshop at the 1988 RRR (Ron Frazier) turned out to be a paid FBI stoolie and provocateur. If any of you readers ever talked to this character, your conversation is probably on tape in an FBI office and you are now a potential suspect for any ecotage in your neck of the woods. Anyone who talked to Frazier (or "Mike Tait," for that matter) should permanently retire from monkeywrenching.

— Ned

Dear Ned

I read the letters in your column several issues back that mentioned increment borers for tree spiking. I've seen the use of these tools demonstrated by FS personnel. As you probably know, they use borers in timber stand analyses. I agree, these are probably the optimal tool to use for spiking trees.

Borer tools can be ordered from International Reforestation, Eugene, OR. 1-800-321-1037. 8" borers are \$83.00 (plus postage); 10" borers are \$97.50; 12" borers are \$105.

A couple of things should be remembered when using borers: 1) Never leave the tool in the tree longer than absolutely necessary to avoid getting it stuck in the tree. 2) When removing the core, never force the spoon in or out if the core appears to be stuck. If you do, you may tweak the spoon out of shape, ruining it. Instead, repeat the release procedure. If the spoon won't come out with the borer in the tree, wait to remove the core until after you have backed the borer all the way out.

— Bothered

Dear Ned

Jewellers use a compound called liver of sulphur to make silver turn black. It stinks like the worst fart ever expelled and is activated by dropping a small quantity into a glass of water. It is available at jewelry/metal working craft supply houses. Use it scaled up to clear the offices of your favorite bureaucrats.

— Li'l Stinker

Dear Ned

The Wilderness Impact Research Foundation (an outstanding group in Elko, Nevada, which supports the continued free and open use of public lands by ranchers, miners, loggers, ORVers and other good Americans and opposes communist-inspired wilderness lock-ups) have set up a toll-free phone for reports of vandalism or sabotage on the public lands. I've been calling their number (1-800-SABOTAG) from convenient pay phones with reports of clearcutting, overgrazing, bulldozing, and the like. These fine folks are lobbying Congress to make all forms of ecotage federal felonies.

— William Pendly

Dear Ned

The Mountain States Legal Foundation (Jim Watt's former law firm which represents all true Americans who want to use the public lands for cow fodder, bulldozer sandboxes, and recreational chainsawing) has organized a task force to find "as much dirt as possible" on the horrible group *Earth First!* (you may have heard of them). They've also organized a hotline open during regular business hours (303-837-8439) for reports of vandalism or sabotage on the public lands. I've been calling them from convenient pay phones to report clearcutting, overgrazing, bulldozing and other incidents.

— Grant Gurber

Dear Ned

Several recent arrests of EF! activists brought about by FBI infiltration into the movement compel me to make a few comments. It is evident that the FBI is not going to go away, so we will just have to learn how to live safely in their presence. Certain patterns emerge that indicate their mode of

operation, suggesting prudent means of avoiding unhappy experiences.

FBI tactics:

- 1) Agents work within groups.
- 2) Agents instigate illegal (often questionable) acts.
- 3) Vocal and highly visible persons in the EF! movement are primary targets of the FBI.
- 4) Activities that involve destruction of property or can be perceived as potentially harmful to other persons are prime targets of FBI involvement.
- 5) Infiltration was not widespread before 1985.

Adding this information to some basic common sense principles leads to the following advice:

- 1) Don't involve yourself in any activity that disturbs your conscience. Unless you can live with yourself if you are caught, it ain't worth it.
- 2) Avoid acting on behalf of another's suggestion. If you don't like what is being done or how it is done, don't involve yourself.

- 3) The fewer persons involved in any project, the less likely you will get caught. The safest project is a one-person operation.

- 4) Trust in the goodness of others. Each person in a movement should be supported, loved and respected. But when it comes to monkeywrenching, don't trust anyone except perhaps your closest friends, ideally, friends of more than 5 years duration. Civil disobedience and merely talking about monkeywrenching in general can safely be done among strangers or casual/recent acquaintances. Methods of monkeywrenching can and should be openly discussed. But that's as far as it should go in public.

- 5) The more you openly say the less you can safely do. The more visible influence you have in the movement, the more closely you are watched. Take upon yourself the role of one or the other, but not both.

- 6) Avoid associating illegal monkeywrenching activities with *Earth First!*.

- 7) If FBI agents only get as far as joining acts of civil disobedience, they may actually be an asset to the EF! movement. Who knows, some might even see the light!

— Slippy Elm

Monkeywrenching News From Around The World

Anti-developer Sign Disrupts Rush Hour — A banner reading "Developers Go To Hell and Build" disrupted rush hour traffic after it was hung from a bridge over the Simi Valley Freeway in February. One late-for-work California Yuppie said she didn't mind birthday greetings being hung from bridges, but a political slogan annoyed her.

Reviews . . .

continued from page 31

have been an exquisite play of all the senses, reflecting the numberless, nameless varieties of pleasure and emotion once accessible within. "The carving up of nature, its reduction into concepts and equivalences, occurs along lines laid down by the patterns of language ... expresses the sublimation of eros, the repression of instinct."

He demonstrates how art and myth can distance us from the experience of life itself, placing it in the hands of rulers and specialists, but he fails to see how art and ritual can subjectify nature, inspiring direct personal interaction with spirit. Art and myth also remind us of interconnectedness, the way a brilliant reflection on the water reconnects us with the sun.

In one of the finest exposes on agriculture I've read, Zerzan shows it as a stepchild of objective language, both services "cutting up and organizing reality," and trashes the illusory "green revolution" in high-tech farming. He shows how food surplus is a "bulwark against the flow of nature," and how domestication of humanity parallels domestication of plants and animals.

I came away with the conviction to insure my assailed symbiology remains based in immediacy and experience. Even though "it seems to speak is to say less," John has utilized the potency of words to provoke exploration of a wordless reality.

Reviewed by Lone Wolf Circles, Reverse, NM.

refuge 1. shelter or protection from danger or distress. 2. a place that provides shelter or protection.

America's National Wildlife Refuge System was established in 1903 to protect our nation's wildlife and its habitat. Hunting is allowed on over half of our nation's 440 refuges. The Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition was formed to restore integrity to our refuges. The coalition's primary goal is the passage of H.R. 1693, the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act, which would once again prohibit hunting and trapping on the refuges.

For more information contact:



Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition
P.O. Box 18414
Washington, D.C. 20036-8414
202-778-6145

BIODIVERSITY BUMPERSTICKERS

Only \$1.50 each. Additional contributions will help us build a needed species and ecosystem legal defense fund.

Earth First! Biodiversity Project
2365 Willard Road
Parkersburg, WV 26101

**EQUAL RIGHTS
FOR ALL SPECIES!**

**SAVE AMERICAN
ECOSYSTEMS**

EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

**REBEL AGAINST
EXTINCTIONS!**

EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT



**AMERICA NEEDS
WOLVES**

FOR INTACT ECOSYSTEMS EARTH FIRST!



NOTE CARDS · POSTCARDS · STATIONERY
· PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER ·

Earth  Graphics

GRAPHIC DESIGN FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

FOR A FREE CATALOG AND SAMPLE, SEND
SASE TO: RFD #1, ORANGE, MA. 01364.

ADVERTISE IN EARTH FIRST!

Reach thousands of refined minds with your slick Madison Avenue message in our high-toned, sophisticated publication. Rates are as follows:

Half Page \$300
Quarter Page \$150
Eighth Page \$80
Column inch \$10

Columns are 2 1/4 inches wide. There will be a minimum \$25 extra charge for any ads that are not camera-ready. Ads that are not the proper width will be returned or they can be PMT'd to fit for an additional \$10 charge. Classified ads are available for 40 cents a word (\$5 minimum). Send your ads to EF! POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Living Earth Tarot Deck. Images from the Four Directions honoring totemic alliances with animals, plants, minerals, water beings. Includes human archetypes inclusive of all ages, genders, colors, in respectful relationship to the Earth. Comes with instructions. \$12. Pan's Forest, 411 Ravens, Pt. Townsend, WA 98368.

EF! Pilgrimage. Visit the sacred founding place of EF! in the Mexican desert with an expert guide (March 1990). Re-live the early days of EF! Climb Cerro Pinacate, search for messianic visions, pray for Mother Earth, then visit the famous bar in San Luis, Sonora, for strength and revival fire. Write for information to: El Gran Desierto Guides, PO Box 426, Union City, CA 94587

**MEET OTHER ECOLOGY-
MINDED SINGLES** through the Concerned Singles Newsletter. Nationwide. Since 1984. Free sample: Box 555-B, Stockbridge, MA 01262.

MAKE PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT YOUR JOB

The Job Seeker specializes in environmental and natural resource vacancies nationwide. Two issues per month list employment opportunities from private, local, state, and federal employers. A three month trial subscription is only \$15.00. **Subscribe today!** Send check or money order to:

The Job Seeker
Dept A, Rt 2 Box 16, Warrens, WI 54666

Full Size
**MAGNETIC
BUMPER STICKER**
EARTH FIRST!

Quality Green on White
Price Includes Postage

Send \$3 To:
Wilderness Defense!
P.O. Box 460101
Smoky Hill Station
Aurora, Colorado 80015

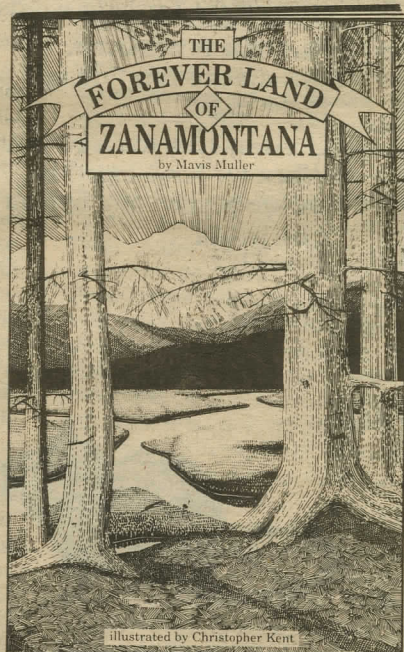
Choose Recycled



We offer a beautiful selection of greeting cards, gift wrap, note cards and stationery and a complete line of office, printing, computer and copy paper—all printed on the finest quality, 100% recycled paper. In the U.S., people throw away 100 billion pounds of paper every year. Send the recycling message to others by using products that save trees and stop waste. Send for our free, 32-page catalog.

Earth Care Paper Inc.
P.O. Box 3335, Dept. 19
Madison, WI 53704
(608) 256-5522

FREE

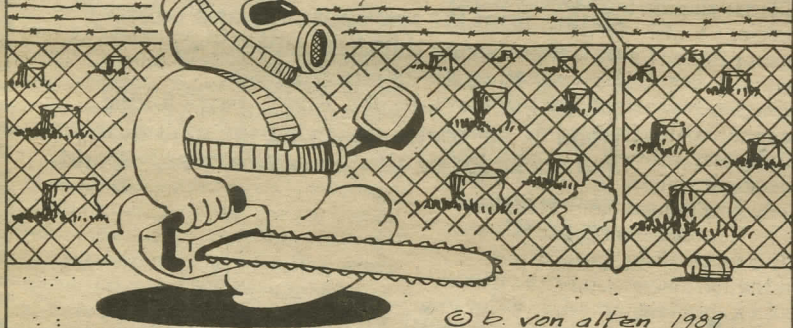


A touching story by Mavis Müller with illustrations by Christopher Kent. This tale was written for children, to cultivate the deep ecology ethic of spirited people who magically become the wilderness in defense of itself, and written for adults to remind them that when believing souls unite to challenge the destroyers, miracles can happen.

To order this book, please send a \$5 check or money order to Zanamontana, P.O. Box 1520, Homer, Alaska 99603.

MODERNE MAN COMICS

by b. von alten



© b. von alten 1989

A GRAPHIC, SEMI-SATIRICAL LOOK AT MODERN LIFE AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS
PAPERBACK - 96 PAGES - 334 COMIC STRIPS
(SOME HAVE APPEARED IN EARTH FIRST!)
ISBN 0-9624218-0-4

\$9.95 + 15% SHIPPING & HANDLING (20% FOR OUTSIDE U.S. - U.S. FUNDS, INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS ONLY, PLEASE.)

 \$1.00 OFF WITH THIS AD

O.K. PRESS - P.O.B. 521
BUTTE, MT 59703

Armed with Visions

clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

Guest Editor: Jean Pearson

All Rights Reserved to Authors



The Buffalo in the Syracuse Zoo

The buffalo with the crooked horn
cannot be my totem animal,
within its 1000 feet of corral
there is no freedom,
guard rail barriers keep it
from charging the fences

the same guard rails
line highways that scar
the mountains of the Apache
tie down the holy rivers of Menominee
and divide the land of the Onondaga

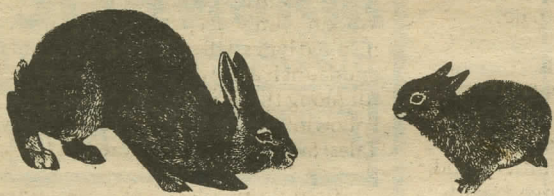
When you drive the four-lane
outside this city of salt
you see men and boys,
grandchildren of the chief
on the buffalo nickel
crossing the road, coming out
of the pine hills to reach
lacrosse fields cut off by the black stream.

For a nickel you can buy
a postcard of the old man,
dead two years now, posing
in headdress and overalls
before the Flood Prevention Dam
the Army Engineers built through
the reservation.

People throw dust at the buffalo,
handfuls of pebbles, popsicle wrappers
wadded around broken sticks.
They want to see it paw the ground,
toss the grotesque majesty
of its marred head.

And it is in moments like this
that my madness takes me
and I want to remove my shirt, my shoes
and climb the fence to embrace a beast
which could only gore me into the dust
or turn from my strange love
100 years and half a continent too late.

Joseph Bruchac
Greenfield Center



Metamorphosis

Unclasping clenched steel teeth
from their impetuous freedom,
abducting squeals from the mother's mossy dusk,
restraining deadly swiftness,
eroding memory of leaves and grass—
we made a dog out of the wolf cub.

And now the man is God.
There is a moon in bitter human poisons.
There is no greatness of disaster in the blood.
The silver howl at night is horror stricken.
And toothless, mumbling man
puts on a chain the shreds of freedom.

Caressing is the treacherous human eye
a live fur of the playful wolfling.
And seldom dogs see dreams of nights,
of flight, of moon, of howling ... The blood is dripping from the moon,
the tree is trembling.

The wolf is licking human feet.

Valentina Sinkevich
Philadelphia

Requiem

Old Silverback, guarding the rear,
is first to catch a poacher's bullet.
Mountain gorillas, shaken, flee
their foraging ground in Uganda's
rainforest. Thunder waves against
the upslope clouds as one by one
the family falls, the mother dropping
with an infant clinging tight until
it's ripped away in desire for the
live sale, for the paperweight cast
from a gorilla's hand ... 100 remain—
feeding, playing, mating, dying in
a species' red extermination, severed
from its source in man's prehistory,
from frontiers plundered by hands with
the opposable thumb, the cool resolve.

Walt Franklin
Greenwood



Faith

The fire doesn't burn
if you lack love
The reindeer cannot live
if you lose faith in him

Paulus Utsi
Samiland
(trans. by Jean Pearson)



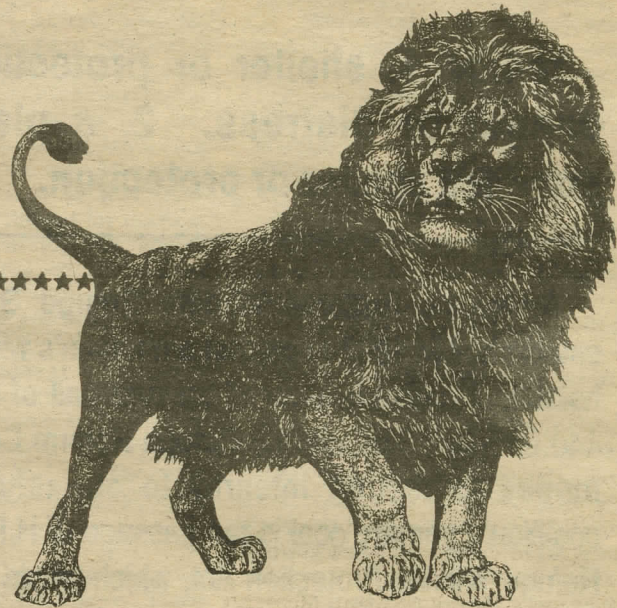
Together on the Hill

Sitting all together on the hill
we sniff the air,
then one of us pants
and the other one pants.
Humans might call it a language.
It is our way of being together.
We know how to speak
without the waste of words.

Our time is muscular.
Our dreams run through our muscles
in the night.

Our ears turn to other wolf voices.
When we howl together
we are beyond any human church.

Carol Weston
Chesnut Hill



Caged

Near blaring sideshow and Ferris wheel
In an old barn with grey eaves
They have gathered the wild from our hills.
Squirrels lie on their backs in the heat.
There are foxes, raccoons, an owl
With fierce golden eyes. His talons
Tread the sawdust cage floor. He spreads
and fans his wings, pale-feathered.
Rabbits crouch passive.
The bobcat is limp on his side.
His stub-tail twitches. His amber stare
Follows passers-by.
Follows me out into muttering night.

I see them all still. The fairground
is empty. Storm rumbles over.
Now the bobcat's eyes are all
Black pupil. He stretches
And grips his claw-hands again and again.
Hunter and hunted,
Killer and prey together,
From the truce of cages
There rises a great breathing dream
As if a forest sways up through the close air.
There all night long the rain
Blows wide in gusts and thunder
Pours its avalanche down dark lost mountains.

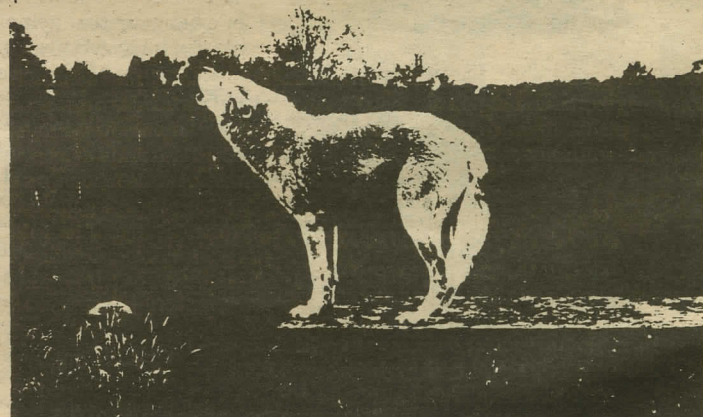
Georgette Perry
Huntsville



Roll Call

Red Wolf came, and Passenger Pigeon,
the Dodo Bird, all the gone or endangered
came and crowded around in a circle,
the Bison, the Irish Elk, they waited
silen, the Great White Bear, fluid and strong,
sliding from the sea, streaming and creeping
in the gathering darkness, nose down,
bowing to earth its tapered head,
where the Black-footed Ferret, paws folded,
stood in the center surveying the multitude
and spoke for us all: "Dearly beloved," it said.

William Stafford
Lake Oswego





NEW MUSIC

Greg Keeler "Nuclear Dioxin Queen"
Keeler goes pro, complete with backup musicians and slick production. This tape has a few new songs, including "Manly Men", hit single of the '89 RRR, and No Dog Bathroom. Otherwise, this is largely a "greatest hits" collection, with the title song; WD-40 Polka; Lady Please, Drive me Back To Oklahoma; Lament O The Laundromat; New Age Cowboy; Talking Interface Blues; Do Not Ask; and Bad Science Fiction. \$10 postpaid.

OLD FAVORITES

Austin Lounge Lizards
"Creatures From the Black Saloon"
Marvelous country satire, superbly produced. Includes smash songs such as: Saguaro; Pflugerville; Anahuac (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Kool-Whip; Chester Woolah; Hot Tubs of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk; The Car Hank Died In; and much more. \$9 postpaid.

Austin Lounge Lizards
"Highway Cafe of the Damned"
The Lizards drop to new depths with their second tape featuring the title song; Cornhusker Refugee; Industrial Strength Tranquillizer; Wendell The Uncola Man; Acid Rain; I'll Just Have One Beer; Dallas, Texas; The Ballad of Ronald Reagan; When Drunks Go Bad; Jalapeno Maria; Get A Haircut, Dad; The Chester Nimitz Oriental Garden Waltz. \$9 postpaid.

Darryl Cherney "I Had To Be Born This Century"
Darryl is a singin' fool and organizing dynamo who has taken the North California Coast by storm and earned the eternal enmity of Charlie Hurwitz and MAXXAM. His first smash album includes: Earth First!; Where Are We Gonna Work When The Trees Are Gone?; Chernoble Blues; My Stereo Comes From Japan; It's CAMP; Eel River Flood Of '86; Give 'Em Hell, Sally Bell; Big Mountain Will Not Fall; Dave Foreman Called On The Ice Age This Year; Mosquito Party; and more! Liner notes with words included. \$9 postpaid.

Darryl Cherney "They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!"
At long last, Darryl took time out from his many blockade and demonstration gigs to record some of his latest radical tunes. Besides the title song, this has: Xerox The Money; Board of Forestry Song; Potter Valley Mill; Earth First! Maid; You Can't Clearcut Your Way To Heaven; Free The Dead; We're All Dead Ducks; Ballad of Don Hodel; Knocking on Extinction's Door; Ballad of the Lonesome Tree Spiker; Stop the War; Running For My Life; Where's Bosco?; Spike A Tree For Jesus; This Monkeywrench of Mine. Includes lyric sheet (complete with chord notations) and a classic burning 'dozer cover. \$9 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle"
A poetic journey into the artist's magical worldview, set to the music of man and the music of nature. A return to awareness and sensitivity, to our wild and true selves, alive and free. Gary Snyder says "Full Circle is a surprising experience; archaic, fresh, future; wild, refined, all at once. Which should be no surprise — that's how the real world is — my respects to Lone Wolf Circles." 27 poems. \$10 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Tierra Primera"
Live recordings of the Deep Ecology Medicine Show featuring Wolf's primal poetry backed by a variety of musicians. Well engineered, this tape captures the spirit of a road show and makes you want to go out and do something. \$10 postpaid.

Dakota Sid "... For The Birds"
You've enjoyed the heart-stirring songs of Dakota Sid at the Round River Rendezvous. Now you can purchase his cassette featuring For the Birds, Eagle Song, High Flyin' Tune, Endangered Stranger, The Condor at the Western Gate, Runnin' with the Moon (Owl

Song), and Hawks & Eagles. This one's for the birds — and all you bird lovers, too. \$10 postpaid.

Dakota Sid "No Mercy"
Dakota Sid's latest (and best!) album features the powerful song, "Greenfire" created on EFL roadshows along with the hit of the '87 Round River Rendezvous "It's All Bullshit!" Also includes Their Brains Were Small And They Died, It's All Right Kid, Expanding Universe, Redwood, 2187, The Seed, Smoke, No Mercy, Trouble Deep, and Nirvana City Blues. \$10 postpaid.

Mark Graham "Natural Selections"
Intelligent, funny, misanthropic music with a twisted bluegrass flavor. Some great picking on songs like: I Can See Your Aura (And It's Ugly), I'm Working On The Food Chain, Have a Nice Day, Life Is Hard When You're Dumb, Their Brains Were Small and They Died (he wrote it), and more. \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana"
Greg Keeler's marvelously satiric first album pokes fun at everything worth poking fun at in the West. Includes: Ballad of Billy Montana, I Don't Waltz (And She Don't Rock'n'Roll), Drinkin' My Blues Away, Miles City Buckin' Horse Sale, Latter Day Worm Fisherman, Fossil Fuel Cowboy, Montana Cowboy, Cold Dead Fingers, Last Great American Cookout, I Call My Mama Papa, Good Morning Sailor, Make Bucks Get Rich, Roll On Missouri. \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"
Greg's encore and just as biting. Includes Little Bitty Bugs, There'll Come A Revolution, Talking Sweet Bye & Bye, Facilitators From The Sky, Talking Interface Blues, Old Friends And Lovers, Big Budget Woman, Church Bells, Ski Yellowstone, Idaho, Death Valley Days, Dark Clouds. \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Bad Science Fiction"
Keeler returns with an all new album: Bad Science Fiction, Cow College Calypso, Do Not Ask, Montana Banana Belt Cowboy, Nuclear Waste Blues, Is The Ouzle Stupid?, If Bears Could Whistle, Nuclear Dioxin Queen, What's Left Of The West, Ode To Rough Fish, Take Me Back, Duct Tape Psalm, Modern Problems Dancing. \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Post-Modern Blues"
Ohmigod, he's back. Includes: P-U-B-L-I-C L-A-N-D-S, Post-Modern Romance, Swiss Army Beatitudes, Rain Forest Rider, Give Us Fiber, Ryegate Montana Testicle Festival, Lament of the Laundromat, Lady Please Drive Me Back To Oklahoma 'Fore I'm Driven To Tears, and others. \$9 postpaid.

Katie Lee "Colorado River Songs"
Katie writes, "In the late '50s and early '60s, protesting anything the Wreck-the-Nation-Bureau did to our rivers was like putting out a forest fire with an eyedropper. Nobody was listening. The fact that NOW the Barry Goldwater and Stewart Udall types are 'sorry' doesn't make me feel one bit better — their gross mistake is still my sorrow. GLEN CANYON IS GONE and will stay gone until someone blows up that heinous dam or the great old Colorado gets mad enough to kick its ass downstream. Most of these songs were written before, and in protest of, those life-killing plugs and have survived to be added to, re-arranged and parodied by river runners. A few are new. They are LOVE SONGS to a truncated Grand and to those glorious canyons over whose bones the unenlightened multitudes race on a freeway of stagnant water." \$12 postpaid.

Katie Lee "Fenced!"
Twelve new songs about the old West, written in the folk tradition. These songs remind us of some of the things we should try to keep from slipping away. Includes: Wreck-The-

Nation Bureau Song; Bert Loper; Ridin' Down The Canyon; Fenced; and others. 60 minute cassette. \$12 postpaid.

Katie Lee
"Ten Thousand Goddam Cattle"
28 spirited songs about an older and disappearing West. Includes: A Cowboy's Prayer; Old Dolores; The Last Wagon; Dobe Bill; Jose Cuervo; Empty Cot in the Bunkhouse; The Ballad of Alferd Packer; and more. 90 minute cassette. \$14 postpaid.

Katie Lee "Love's Little Sisters"
17 heart-tugging, poignant, yet tasteful ballads about the souls, lives and loves of women who made The West and its men! Includes: House of the Rising Sun; The Sisters of the Cross of Shame; The Hooker (written by Tom Paxton); Casey's Last Ride (written by Kris Kristofferson); The Flower of Virginia City Fire Company; and more. \$12 postpaid.

Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpsite"
A short but powerful cassette by Washington State environmental singer/songwriter Dana Lyons. Includes title song, The Company's Been Good to Me, The Stars Will Always Move, and Drying Tears. \$6 postpaid.

Dana Lyons "Animal"
Dana's long-awaited second tape is finally out. For anyone who has heard him at a RRR, you know he's one of the finest musicians and songwriters in the country. For those of you who haven't heard him yet, you'll just have to buy this tape. Includes: RV, Building One In My City, I Am An Animal, I Saw His Body, Music Off The Moonlight, Timebomb, The Tree, OEO When Will The Work Be Done, and others. \$11 postpaid.

Mokai "Clearcut Case Of The Blues"
Mokai is an original EFL tree-climber and accomplished blues guitar picker. His first album includes: California Condor; Goin' To The Wilds; Wild Places; Springhead Blues; Pollution Blues; Clearcut Case Of The Blues; Goddamn The Forest Service; Earth First! Now (What Did I Say?). \$9 postpaid.

Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis"
Bill Oliver's first inspiring, witty and rollicking album. Includes: Texas Oasis; Pretty Paper, Pretty Trees; If Cans Were Nickels; Shopping Maul; Village Creek; Holes; Snail Darter March; River Libber; Have to Have a Habitat; and lots more! \$9 postpaid.

Bill Oliver & Friends
"Better Things To Do"
Bill Oliver has rearranged his fine "Better Things To Do" cassette with the addition of several new songs including Turtle Island; Champ! (with the Austin Lounge Lizards); and Rio Grande Valley. Also includes Muir Power To You; Better Things To Do; Get Along Litter Dogies (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle; Grand Canyon Rendezvous (by Glen Waldeck); When I Look Into The Sky; and more. \$9 postpaid.

Bill Oliver "In These Ancient Trees"
This short tape is a fundraiser for the Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition, and features two of Bill's best and most recent tunes: In These Ancient Trees and Woodpecker Rebellion. \$5 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal"
Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to her songs are haunting and profound. Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; Oh California; Dark Time; You Were There For Me; and more. \$8.50 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow "Warrior of the Earth"
Here's a new taste of Cecelia's gently piercing voice and Earth-sensitive lyrics. Includes the title song, along with: The Blockade Song; Chicago; Eagle Creek; American Pacific

Northwest; Bird Song; You've Got The Power; Idaho; My Soul Is Dancing; Love Song; The Day The Forest Died; In the Mountains; I Know A Tree. \$9 postpaid.

Rainforest Information Centre
"Nightcap"
An outstanding one hour long documentary of the successful defense of the Nightcap Rainforest in Australia in 1979. One half music including "Take Your Bulldozers Away," "Tonka Toys," and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade. \$10 postpaid.

Joanne Rand "Home"
Joanne was the surprise hit of this year's Rendezvous, with an amazingly powerful voice reminiscent of Joni Mitchell's early days. Another great find from the Pacific Northwest. Includes: I'll Be Washed Away, Eyes Like Salmon, Home, Blood Red, Wayfarer, Radiation On My Windshield, Banks of Time, Nobody Lays A Hand On Me, and Thanks. \$10 postpaid.

John Seed, Bahloo & Friends
"Earth First!"
From Australia, John has done more to launch the global rainforest movement than has any other single person and has become one of the leading developers of the Deep Ecology philosophy. His first album of Aussie music includes: Extinction, Handful Of Timber, Ballad Of Mt. Nardi, The Water Song, Tonka Toys, Solomon Island, Killing Of The Trees, The Future Is In Our Hands, and more. \$9 postpaid.

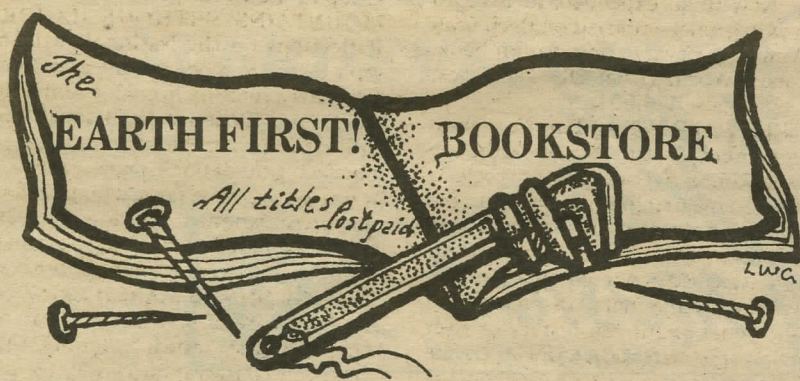
Jon Sirkis "A Few Less Colors"
Lone Wolf Circles reviewed Jon Sirkis' debut album in EFL, writing, "It is popular for its funny political ramblings, tunes that seem to have hitchhiked here from the sixties, the soles of their feet black from walking city sidewalks and kicking idealistic coals back into the philosophical fire." \$9 postpaid.

Susan Grace Stoltz "Circle of Friends"
The first tape from Susan Grace, performer on the most recent EFL roadshow, shows that Walkin' Jim isn't the only great singer in his family. Besides the title song, this includes: Old Time Friends, Song of the Arctic, Beverly's Song, Auroras Dance/Midnight on the Water, Coffee, Ribbon of Steel, The Love We Carry Within, Northern Lament, Chatanika River Song, and Follow Your Heart. \$10 postpaid.

Walkin' Jim Stoltz
"Spirit Is Still On The Run"
Walkin' Jim's deep voice and wilderness-inspired lyrics will send shivers up your spine and launch a howl in your heart. Includes: All Along the Great Divide; Lone Lion Runs; Followin' the Rainbow Trail; Yellowstone Tales; Sweetwater; and more. \$11 postpaid.

Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Forever Wild"
Walkin' Jim Stoltz has walked 15,000 miles across the wilds of the West. These songs were written in the wilderness and are sung with his incredibly deep and resonant voice. Jim's second album includes: The Brand New Grand Canyon Suite, The River Song, Just A Part of the Sky, Let Me Listen To The Wind, Wolf Song, Old Cisco, Follow Your Heart, I Walk With The Old Ones, Green and Growing, Forever Wild. Includes liner notes. \$11 postpaid.

Glen Waldeck "Wreckin' Ball Waldeck"
Longtime star of the campfire circuit and frequent accompanist to Bill Oliver (his humor makes Bill look like a straight man, a real accomplishment), Glen has finally put out a tape of his own stuff. And it's about time — we've nearly worn out the bootleg copy we got for the office several months ago. Includes: With My Friends, Tulsa Rag, N.O.L.A., Inspired By You, It's Apparent, Every Dog Has Its Day, Them People, Sign of the Times, Yellowstone or Bussed, Wreckin' Ball. \$10 postpaid.



Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

To my mind, there are no gifts quite as appropriate, appreciated and flexible as books. There is a title from the Earth First! Bookstore suitable for virtually everyone on your Yule gift list (don't forget yourself!). To help you with your shopping, we are running full descriptions of our entire inventory this issue. Next issue (November) we will present a batch of new books, including several from Earth First!ers (a blockbuster novel from Mary Sojourner, a collection of iconoclastic interviews from Jack Loeffler, and a sweeping history of the Sierra Club by Michael Cohen), still in time for gift buying. Starred (*) titles have been discontinued, and will not be reordered when our current stock is gone.

Please note that *Ecodefense: A Field Guide for Monkeywrenching* is no longer sold directly by the Earth First! Bookstore. All orders for it should be sent directly to the publisher, Ned Ludd Books (PO Box 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703). See the Ned Ludd Books ad in this issue for details.

All prices listed are postpaid. Books are sent 4th class bookrate. For quicker first class mailing or UPS delivery please check with Nancy Z (Earth First!, POB 5471, Tucson, AZ 85703 602-622-1371) for additional shipping charges.

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EFler to sing along with our minstrels or to play the songs yourself. \$6 postpaid, \$4 postpaid special to Earth First! subscribers only!

BACKLIST OF TITLES

THE FOOLS PROGRESS An Honest Novel by Edward Abbey. Cactus Ed's first novel since *Good News, The Fools Progress* is a major work of American fiction and a great legacy by an authentic American. Hardcover, 485 pages, \$22.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. A superb 20th anniversary edition of Abbey's masterpiece with fine illustrations from the University of Arizona Press. This hardcover edition is a collector's item and no fan of Abbey should be without one. 255 pages, hardcover, \$27.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. paperback edition. \$5.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG by Edward Abbey. No description necessary. Since the hardcover Dream Garden Press edition is out of print, we are offering the super cheap pocket book version of Abbey's rollicking good novel. Ride that slickrock trail once again with Hayduke, Bonnie, Doc and Seldom Seen. Give it to your friends. 387 pages, paperback. \$6.

FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS Edward Abbey Reads From His Work Two cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes) of Edward Abbey reading selections from his books. Includes *Come On In* (The Journey Home), *Fire Lookout* (Abbey's Road), *The Dead Man At Grandview Point* (Desert Solitaire), *Down There In The Rocks* (Abbey's Road), *Cowboys* (Desert Solitaire), *Watching The Birds: The Windhover* (Down The River), *In Defense Of The Redneck* (Abbey's Road), *Merry Christmas Pigs* (Abbey's Road), *Freedom And Wilderness*, *Wilderness And Freedom* (The Journey Home), *Planting A Tree* (Down The River). Hear it from Cactus Ed himself. \$18.50 postpaid first class.

THE JOURNEY HOME Some Words in Defense of the American West by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. \$11.

ONE LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE by Edward Abbey. A new book of essays featuring Cactus Ed at his controversial best with topics including immigration, anarchy, ecodefense, sex, "sportsmen," cowboys, San Francisco and several "travel" pieces. In his "Preliminary Remarks" to this book, Abbey writes, "If there's anyone still present whom I've failed to insult, I apologize." Paperback, 225 pages. \$9.

LAST WORDS By Antler. Books of poetry do not sell. That is a sad commentary on America's intellect today. This collection of poems, including the monumental "Factory," deserves to be read. The author, Antler, is an Earth First! supporter who Allen Ginsberg describes as "one of Whitman's 'poets and orators to come.'" Paperback, 191 pages. \$6.

LAND OF LITTLE RAIN by Mary Austin with an introduction by Edward Abbey. This clear-eyed, lyrical tribute to the desert and

foothill lands between Death Valley and the High Sierras was first published in 1903 and has since become an American nature classic. In the nature-writing world where men predominate (what else is new?) Mary Austin stands with Thoreau, Leopold, Lopez, Abbey, and . . . yes . . . Rachel Carson. A book all desert rats should read and savor. 107 pages. Paperback, \$8.

***FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES** by Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer Jack Dykinga. A stunning discussion in prose and photography of the Catalina Mountains outside of Tucson, and of the interaction between wilderness and the city. Although published by the University of Arizona Press, Bowden's proposals are as radical as Earth First! "... a case history of how America destroys itself." — Gary Snyder. 16 full page color photos, many b&w. Hardcover, 165 pages. \$22.50

THE GRIZZLY IN THE SOUTHWEST Documentary of an Extinction by David E. Brown, with a foreword by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Brown, retired from the Arizona Game & Fish Department and founder of the Arizona Bear Society, traces in accurate detail the extirpation of the Grizzly from Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado and northern Mexico. If you want to see the Grizzly in the Southwest again, read this book to understand why we destroyed it once. But get it quick, as it is almost out of print! Reviewed in *Lughnasadh* 86. 274 pages, references, appendices (including an evaluation of the Gila Wilderness for Grizzly reintroduction), maps, many photos, hardcover. \$24.

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST The Making of an Endangered Species David E. Brown, editor. Defenders of Wildlife says, "This well-researched and readable book tells the story of the building of a federal bureaucracy devoted to the killing not only of wolves but also of mountain lions, bears and other predators . . . also valuable for its information on the life history of the wolf and for the colorful accounts of several famous wolves that long evaded traps and poisons." Crucial reading for those interested in returning the wolf to the Southwest. 195 pages with a bibliography and index, photos, maps, charts. University of Arizona Press. Paperback. \$14.

STATE OF THE WORLD 1989 By Lester Brown and Worldwatch. The sixth annual examination of the world's health looks at land degradation, ozone depletion, overreliance on automobiles, the global AIDS epidemic, militarism and refugees. It also includes a global action plan for tackling these problems. Although Worldwatch is overly optimistic, resource-oriented and thoroughly reformist, no one is analyzing the current state of the world better. Index, footnotes, 256 pages, paperback. \$11.50.

TOPSOIL AND CIVILIZATION Revised edition, by Vernon Gill Carter and Tom Dale. This broad human history makes a convinc-

ing case that civilizations rise and fall according to their use or abuse of topsoil. The condition of the land is traced from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete & Lebanon, Syria & Palestine, Greece, North Africa, Rome, and Western Europe to the United States. With all our understanding of history and ecology, the modern world is making the same mistakes the first agricultural societies made thousands of years ago. And we name ourselves "sapiens" — wise. Read this book; laugh or weep. 292 pages, index, many maps and b & w photos, paperback. \$13.

OVERSHOOT The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at Fifth Estate brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics, and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac*, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus is wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback. \$12.

AGENTS OF REPRESSION The FBI's Secret War Against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement By Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall. From its inception during the infamous Red Scare after WWI, has the primary purpose of the FBI been to inhibit and disrupt political dissent? This book strongly and convincingly argues so, focusing primarily on the murders, kidnappings, lies and manufactured evidence committed and produced by the FBI and its allies against AIM, but also with detailed evidence from the '20s, the McCarthy period, the war against the Black Panthers, and, most recently, campaigns against the sanctuary movement. What is happening to Earth First! today is not new. It's been going on for nearly 70 years. Read this book and get smart! 509 pages, index, extensively footnoted, heavily illustrated with photos, softcover. \$17.

THE PATHLESS WAY Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. \$14.50.

HOW NATURE WORKS Regenerating Kinship with Planet Earth

By Michael J. Cohen. This book bridges the gap between scientific and spiritual outlooks. The author's 28 years of experience studying the natural world enables him to reveal how our separation from Nature underlies most of our social ills and prevents us from experiencing Planet Earth as a living organism. Dr. Cohen shows us that the Living Earth's intelligence is not science fiction but a fact of life, a fact which our modern-day upbringing and carefully structured social mores insulate us from knowing or feeling. He also illustrates how the workings of Nature, once recognized, give us excellent instructions for living more harmoniously. Paperback, 263 pages. \$12.50.

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900 by Alfred W. Crosby. Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly argues that it was not military or economic might (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, paperback, 368 pages. \$13.

SIMPLE IN MEANS, RICH IN ENDS Practicing Deep Ecology by Bill Devall. Devall's new book follows up on "Deep Ecology" (which is one of the most popular books we offer) with this broad-based study of how to cultivate a Deep Ecology life style. Reviewed in *Mabon* 88. Paperback, 224 pages, bibliography, \$12.00.

DEEP ECOLOGY Living As If Nature Mat-

tered by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$11.00.

THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM by David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as "all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive." He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the Christians, Marxists and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth First!ers. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50.

THE MACHINERY OF NATURE The Living World Around Us — And How It Works By Paul R. Ehrlich. Dr. Ehrlich is the most famous ecologist in the world and one of the finest writers making ecological wisdom accessible to laypersons. Published in 1986, this book is an easily understood survey of the current state of ecological knowledge and theory. Highly recommended for conservationists to ground themselves in scientific fact. Illustrated with photographs, index, further reading list. 320 pages, hardcover. Originally priced at \$21 postpaid, now for only \$12!

THE NATURAL ALIEN Humankind and Environment by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology, and has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." Reviewed in *Mabon* 85 and *Eostar* 88. 160 pages, index, paperback, \$14.

TROPICAL NATURE Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. This is a modern classic of natural history which brings the incredible diversity and beauty of the tropical rainforest alive on every page. Although it is not directly about preservation of the rainforest, it provides some of the best ammunition for preservation simply in its descriptions — all from a deep ecological perspective. If you are fighting for the rainforest, read this book so you will better understand the wild diversity for which you do battle. If you plan to visit the rainforest, read this first. 248 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$9.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT John Muir and His Legacy by Stephen Fox. Both a history of the conservation movement and an insightful new biography of John Muir, this book is crucial to understanding the environmental movement. Fox's thesis is that the history of conservation can be told as the ongoing struggle between passionate amateurs (John Muir) and conservative resource professionals (Gifford Pinchot). Well-written, heavily footnoted, with photographs, paperback, 436 pages, \$16.50.

STERILE FOREST The Case Against Clearcutting by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine plantations. A key book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Reviewed in *Litha* 84. Paperback. 271 pages. B & W photos. Special discounted price of \$9.50.

TAME WILDERNESS by Dennis Fritzinger. An excellent little volume of poetry inspired by the wilderness and penned by a long active Bay Area Earth First!er. Paperback. \$6.

PROMISED LAND Adventures and Encounters in Wild America by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others, in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in *Litha* 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. \$12 as a special for EFlers.

WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE The Story of the National Forests by Michael Frome. This history of the National Forests and a profile of representative Forests was originally published in 1962. This is a reprint by Westview Press and is signed for Earth First! by Frome. Includes a current preface. An

Important work for understanding the Forest Service of today by the leading conservation journalist of our time. Through a special arrangement with the author, we are able to offer this book for substantially less than the cover price. 360 pages, index, paperback, \$10

WAR AT HOME Covert Action Against U.S. Activists and What We Can Do About It By Brian Glick. During the 1960s and early '70s, the FBI operated a massive program of infiltration against dissident groups. This campaign, COINTELPRO, was designed to harass, disrupt, discredit and intimidate individuals and groups working for civil rights, justice and against the Vietnam War. Reading this book, one can only think of Stalin's purges or current events in China. Recently, the FBI has launched a similar campaign against Central American peace groups, Jesse Jackson's organization in the South, the Sanctuary movement, and — now — Earth First!. Reading about the kinds of tactics FBI agents used in infiltrating groups 20 years will help us combat the current efforts to destroy Earth First!. 92 pages, paperback, footnotes, resources for help. \$6.

CRY WOLF by Robert Hunter and Paul Watson. A stirring report from two of the founders of Greenpeace about the courageous efforts of Project Wolf in British Columbia to stop the demented wolf extermination campaign of the BC government. Reviewed in Samhain 85 Earth First!. 130 pages, paperback. \$9

***THE GIFTING BIRDS** Toward An Art Of Having Place And Being Animal by Charles Jones. This excellent volume of essays from Dream Garden Press deals with that most important need of our modern world — a sense of place. Reviewed in Eostar 86 Earth First!. Hardcover, 158 pages, \$18.50

FEAR AT WORK Job Blackmail, Labor and the Environment by Richard Kazis and Richard L. Grossman. Are jobs and environmental protection incompatible? Blowing apart the economic myths that have put labor and environmentalists at odds with telling anecdotes, careful history and social analysis, the authors make a powerful argument for greater cooperation between the labor and environmental movements. Both authors were founders of Environmentalists for Full Employment. Grossman has also been Executive Director of Greenpeace and is a constant and constructive critic of co-optation and compromise by the big national environmental organizations. See Edward Abbey's review in Beltane 88. Paperback, 306 pages, index. Special discounted price of \$9.50

SECRETS OF THE OLD GROWTH FOREST By David Kelly with photographs by Gary Braasch. Unlike many beautiful "coffee table" books of outdoor photography, this one is as important for its text as for its photos. Kelly masterfully surveys the current state of knowledge about the endangered old growth forest of the Pacific Northwest and makes a winning case for its preservation. Gary Braasch's color photographs are not just hauntingly lovely, they capture the intricate relationships of the old growth community. A must for forest activists. Bibliography, 99 pages, oversized hardcover. \$32.

THE BREAKDOWN OF NATIONS By Leopold Kohr. This thought-provoking book argues convincingly that gargantuan growth has brought on wars, depressed living standards, and blocked social progress. E.F. Schumacher, author of *Small Is Beautiful*, said Kohr taught him more than anyone else. Foreword by Kirkpatrick Sale. Index, bibliography, appendices, paperback, 250 pages. \$6.

SACRED LAND SACRED SEX: Rapture of the Deep by Dolores LaChapelle. I would argue that Dolores LaChapelle is the most creative and insightful deep ecologist writing today. Many of us have long awaited her new book, and it fulfills our expectations. Oversized, soft cover, \$24.50.

EARTH WISDOM Dolores LaChapelle's provocative and inspiring masterwork. We will free ourselves and the land by learning how nature intended us to live. This book provides both the necessary background and the practical steps to begin learning how to "reinhabit" your place on Earth. Fully illustrated. Large format paperback. Reviewed in Samhain 85. \$15.50

BEAR MAGIC A chapbook by the National Grizzly Growers featuring poems by Gary Lawless, Leslie Marmon Silko, James Koller, and Kate Barnes; art by Stephen Petroff; and interviews with Doug Peacock, Dave Foreman, and Lance Olsen. All proceeds to the Bear. \$3.50

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC by Aldo Leopold. This environmental classic was selected by more reviewers in *Sierra* magazine's recent overview of significant environmental books than any other. In that article, I called it not only the most important conservation book ever written, but the most important book ever written. I stand by that today. Paperback, 226 pages, \$9.00

ALDO LEOPOLD His Life And Work By

Curt Meine. If you have wanted to know more about the man who wrote *A Sand County Almanac*, Meine's book should satisfy your interest. Although highly readable, this is a thorough and analytic review of the most important conservation thinker of the 20th century. Meine makes abundantly clear, nonetheless, in his study of Leopold as a boy, student, young forester, Forest Supervisor, game manager, pioneer ecologist and university professor, that Leopold was always an activist on the cutting edge of conservation whether it be game protection, wilderness preservation or wildlife management. Hard cover, 638 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography, photographs. \$32.

COMPANION TO A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC Interpretive & Critical Essays edited by J. Baird Callicott. Aldo Leopold perhaps thought harder than anyone else in 20th century America about wilderness and our relationship to it. His posthumously published book *A Sand County Almanac* ranks as the finest discussion of conservation ever written. In this collection of essays by leading historians and conservation thinkers, Professor Callicott has produced a sustained study of Leopold from perspectives of art, philosophy, history and social commentary. Although parts of the book are weak (the professional philosophers in it sorta wimp out) it is, nonetheless, an excellent book for better understanding Leopold. Paperback, 308 pages. \$14.50

QUATERNARY EXTINCTIONS A Prehistoric Revolution Edited by Paul Martin and Richard G. Klein. Whodunit? 12,000 to 10,000 years ago, dozens of genera of large mammals and birds became extinct. In this impressive anthology, 38 scientific papers analyze whether climatic change or overhunting by humans caused the demise of mammoth, mastodon, smilodon, cave bear, cave lion, giant beaver and others in North & South America, Australia, Oceania, Eurasia and Madagascar. This is a book of crucial importance in understanding the impact of our species on the rest of nature. Paperback, index, footnotes, references, 892 pages. \$37.50.

WILDLIFE IN AMERICA By Peter Matthiessen. In this classic history of destruction of wildlife and habitat in the United States, Matthiessen established his reputation as one of America's leading writers and naturalists. Now updated and revised, it tells perhaps the saddest story ever written, how, faced with a virgin continent teeming with wildlife, we Americans laid waste with an unprecedented rapacity. Matthiessen looks at this tragic history region by region across our nation and concludes with a stirring essay on extinction. Appendices include a listing of species protected under the Endangered Species Act and a chronology of wildlife legislation. Heavily illustrated with color and black and white (including color plates by Audubon). Index, 332 pages, hardcover. Originally priced at \$32 postpaid, now only \$18!

PLAGUES AND PEOPLES By William H. McNeill. This book, originally published in 1976, and by one of America's most distinguished historians, helped launch the current trend of ecological histories. His revolutionary thesis is that one of the major actors on the stage of history has been epidemic disease and, in fact, only disease can account for such events as the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Moreover, McNeill undertakes a historical and ecological analysis of the role of macro- and micro-parasites in human society. Paperback, 291 pages, index, footnotes, appendix. \$8.

***NEVER CRY WOLF** by Farley Mowat. One of the all-time nature and conservation classics. The adventures of a young Canadian biologist investigating Gray Wolves and Caribou in the Arctic. Adapted for the Disney movie a couple of years ago. Paperback, 164 pages, \$4.50

***A WHALE FOR THE KILLING** by Farley Mowat. A real-life story about the struggle to save a Fin Whale trapped in a Newfoundland lagoon and tortured by local villagers for "recreation." Paperback, 213 pages, \$5.00

THE RIGHTS OF NATURE A History of Environmental Ethics By Roderick Nash. Professor William Cronon of Yale says that Nash's new book is "the most comprehensive and encyclopedic history anyone has yet written of the intellectual precursors of radical environmentalism." Indeed it is. *The Rights of Nature* is a family tree for those of us in Earth First! interested in our philosophical genesis. It is also a fine-grained whetstone for honing our arguments. The last chapter devotes considerable space to Earth First! and is, in my opinion, by far the best study of our group yet to appear in print. I can't recommend this book highly enough (and that's not just because I'm quoted in it). Hard cover, 290 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography. \$29.

WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND Roderick Nash's peerless history of American attitudes toward the wilderness. Perhaps the most important book available for understanding the dynamic interplay

between humans and nature in the New World. Now in an expanded, revised 3rd edition with greater emphasis on Deep Ecology. A must for every conservation bookshelf. Reviewed in Eostar 88. Paperback, index, 425 pages. \$14.00

ENDANGERED RIVERS And the Conservation Movement By Tim Palmer. Although dams and other river-destroying projects have played a major role in the history of the conservation movement, the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System is the least known and most neglected of our nation's preservation systems. While there are a number of excellent books about the history of river destruction and "water development" in the United States, none have focused on the effort to preserve free-flowing rivers — until Tim Palmer's exhaustively researched and finely crafted history. This is a necessary addition to the field of conservation history and no wild river lover should be without it. Includes 40 full-color photographs by the author. Paperback, 316 pages, index, references, appendices. \$15.

DOLPHIN LEAPING IN THE MILKY WAY by Jeff Poniewaz. There are many poets in the Earth First! tribe and Jeff Poniewaz is one of the best. This is a collection of Jeff's finest eco-poems. See the review of "Dolphin" by Lone Wolf Circles in Mabon 87. Paperback, 145 pages. \$8

CADILLAC DESERT The American West and Its Disappearing Water by Marc Reisner. Meticulously researched and remarkably readable, this is the epic story of America's water "development" and a fine history of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. It features engineering "triumphs" and dam failures, irrigated deserts and poisoned water tables, along with a cast of thousands, ranging from thugs like William Mulholland who brought Los Angeles water from the Owens Valley, to evil bureaucrats like Floyd Dominy who literally screwed himself out of his job as Commissioner of Reclamation, to phony environmental politicians like Mo Udall, Cecil Andrus and Dick Lamm, to heroes like David Brower. An essential primer for anyone interested in Western water issues (reviewed in EFL, Litha 1987). Paperback, 582 pages. \$11

***FOREST RESOURCE CRISIS IN THE THIRD WORLD** From Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia). The proceedings from the Conference on Forest Resources Crisis in the Third World provide a comprehensive and powerful overview of tropical timber cutting. All Tropical Rainforest activists should get a copy of this report. Illustrated, 510 pages, paperback.

Proceeds to SAM, the leading conservation group in the Third World. \$20.

MOUNTAINS WITHOUT HANDRAILS Reflections on the National Parks by Joseph L. Sax. A modern conservation classic by a law professor from the University of California. Roderick Nash says, "Sax has drilled to the core the most important question facing the national parks of today." This is one of the most far-reaching defenses of the preservationist position on National Parks. Required reading for National Park activists. 152 pages, paperback, index, \$9.50

DESERTS ON THE MARCH Fourth edition by Paul B. Sears. Prof. Sears was one of America's best known botanists. In this American conservation classic, he asks the question, "Is the human race digging its own grave in North America?" He discusses the destruction of virgin prairie, the despoiling of natural waterways, the hewing down of great forests, the indiscriminate killing of wildlife. "Man has become the sponsor of a biological experiment without known parallel in the history of the earth... He no longer accepts... the pattern in which he finds himself, but has destroyed that pattern and from the wreck is attempting to create a new one. That, of course, is cataclysmic revolution." 264 pages, index, hardcover. \$20.

THINKING LIKE A MOUNTAIN Towards a Council of All Beings by John Seed, Joanna Macy, Pat Fleming and Arne Naess. Illustrated by Dailan Pugh. This book of readings, meditations, poems, rituals and workshop notes prepared on three continents helps us remember that environmental defense is nothing less than "Self" defense. Including magnificent illustrations of flora and fauna from the Tasmanian rainforest, this book provides a context for ritual identification with the natural environment and so invites us to begin a process of "community therapy" in defense of Earth. Facilitating a process for allowing us "to hear the sound of the earth crying" as our own cry, it is an important deep ecology educational tool for use in schools, community groups and elsewhere for personal reflection. 128 pages, references, paperback. \$9.50

CONSERVATION BIOLOGY An Evolutionary-Ecological Perspective edited by Michael E. Soule and Bruce A. Wilcox. An anthology of important papers by leading researchers in four parts: Ecological Principles of Conservation, Consequences of Insularization, Captive Propagation and Conservation, and Exploitation and Preservation. Raymond Dasmann writes, "I believe *Conservation Biology* is one of the most important books on conservation that

more books on page 38



DREAM GARDEN PRESS

Wilderness and National Park Calendars from
Dream Garden Press Available through Earth First!



1990 Western Wilderness Calendar

Featuring:	Edward Abbey Mary Austin Byrd Baylor Carol Bly	Annie Dillard Jim Harrison Robinson Jeffers Barry Lopez	Gary Paul Nabhan David Quammen Wallace Stegner David Rains Wallace
------------	---	--	---

1990 Utah Wilderness Calendar
Our National Parks and Wilderness Calendar which includes; Zion, Bryce, Arches, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef National Parks; Dinosaur and Timpanogas National Monuments, Golden Spike National Historic Site and more.

1990 Redwoods and Big Trees Calendar
Our Newest Calendar featuring; Yosemite, Redwoods, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Muir Woods, California State Parks and other additional parks.

1990 Big Bend National Park, Texas Calendar
Far down at the Mexican Border, the Rio Grande makes a great U-turn. Inside this mighty curve lies a remote and magnificent national park known as the Big Bend that relatively few have visited. The Fifth Anniversary Edition.

1990 Shenandoah / Great Smoky Mountains Calendar
The Appalachian, Great Smokies and Blue Ridge Mountains are three of the great ancestral mountain ranges of the eastern United States. Together for the first time with the Blue Ridge Parkway.

\$10.00 each postpaid directly from Earth First!

Coming In January:
The Monkey Wrench Gang by Edward Abbey
Hardbound edition illustrated by R. Crumb

& SNAKE OIL

CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN MOVIE

The excellent 10 minute, color-sound 16 mm movie of Earth First! cracking Glen Canyon Damn in 1981 starring Ed Abbey and Johnny Sagebrush. An inspiring and humorous introduction to the Earth First! movement. Rental fee of \$30 for showing to groups (includes shipping fee); \$5 (shipping only) for EF! groups. Note: rental only; not for sale. Orders **must** include street address for UPS delivery.

DAMN MOVIE VIDEO

We now have the cracking of Glen Canyon Damn for sale on video. \$20 postpaid. Orders **must** include street address for UPS delivery.

WINDOW STICKERS

EARTH FIRST! FIST Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on a 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 4 for \$1 postpaid.

NO COWS Cow and barbed wire in black with "universal no" red slash and circle. Words: Free Our Public Lands! Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing. 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 6 for \$1 postpaid.

BUMPERSTICKERS

Unless otherwise indicated, our bumperstickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl and are \$1 postpaid. *Starred bumperstickers are **multi-colored with designs** and are \$1.25 postpaid.

AMERICAN WILDERNESS *
LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE
(with red, white & blue US flag)

ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS

BACK TO THE PLEISTOCENE
(With "Ned Ludd" logo)

BOYCOTT COORS "BEER"

DAMN THE CORPS NOT RIVERS

DARWIN
(letters in evolving fish with legs)

DESERT RAPER
(bright red lettering — a sticker with many uses)

DEVELOPERS GO BUILD IN HELL!
(black and red lettering, 12 for \$5)

DREAM BACK THE BISON
SING BACK THE SWAN

EARTH FIRST!

ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE

HAYDUKE LIVES

HUNT COWS - NOT BEARS

HUNTERS:
Did a cow get your elk?

I'D RATHER BE MONKEYWRENCHING
(with Monkeywrench/War Club logo)

IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE,
YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO!
(Important note: This bumpersticker is — hopefully! — not for your own vehicle, but to surreptitiously paste on a jacked-up muscle wagon you find in the local shopping center parking lot. Don't get caught! These stickers are constructed out of cheap paper with permanent adhesive to maximize the difficulty of removing them. Special price: 12 for \$5!)

MALTHUS WAS RIGHT

MUIR POWER TO YOU*
(white and black on brown with face of Muir)

NATIVE*
(blue words with blue, green & white globe)

NATURE BATS LAST

NEANDERTHAL AND PROUD
(With "Ned Ludd" logo)

OIL AND BEARS DON'T MIX
(with bear logo)

PAY YOUR RENT
WORK FOR THE EARTH

PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT
STOP PUBLIC LANDS LIVESTOCK GRAZING

REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS

RESCUE THE RAINFOREST

OVERGRAZING SLIDE SHOW

"The Eating of the West" graphically displays the devastation of Western public lands at the hands (and hooves) of the livestock industry. The show consists of over 100 high-quality slides from National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM lands which portray the shocking magnitude of the problems caused by grazing. The slide show comes with a written script and is rented at cost, \$10. Free copies of a 48-page tabloid on grazing are also available. Please include with your order the name and phone number of a contact person, and the date you need the show along with alternate dates. Orders **must** include street address for UPS delivery. "The Eating of the West" was funded by donations to Lynn Jacobs and the Earth First! Foundation.



RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY
(red & brown with bear & no ski area design)

SAVE THE WILD

STOP THE FOREST SERVICE
SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

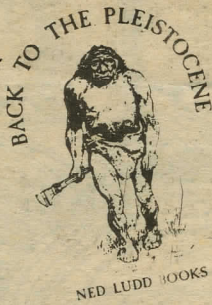
STOP CLEARCUTTING
(Regular stickers for regular price. Also available on cheap, hard-to-remove paper, 12 for \$5)

SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY — ACT LOCALLY

VOTE GREEN

WOLVES! - NOT COWS



T-SHIRTS

Unless otherwise noted, all shirts are 100% cotton and are available in sizes S, M, L, and XL.
French cut shirts are available only in S, M, and L.

DON'T TREAD ON ME

Monkeywrenching rattler on front with the words "Earth First!" and "Don't Tread On Me" (no longer printed on back). Brush Wolf's amazing full color snake seems ready to lunge off the shirt. Now in two colors: sand (tan) and watermelon (pinkish). \$13 postpaid.

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

A pretty EF! shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. 100% cotton available in short (\$13 postpaid) or long sleeve (\$16 postpaid) or 50-50 french cut (\$12 postpaid). "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy.

AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (Croakus abyssus pistoffus) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey shirt. \$12 postpaid.

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue heather 75/25 cotton/poly blend. \$10 postpaid.

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. \$10 postpaid. Also available in black long sleeved Beefy-T (\$13 postpaid) or black french-cut 50/50 blend (\$10 postpaid).

EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green or red 100% cotton Beefy-T or french cut 50/50 blend (available in some sizes). \$10 postpaid. In kid's sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS - L. \$7 postpaid. Be sure to specify kid's when you order.

TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. Black design on tan or blue shirt (blue only in S & M sizes). \$10 postpaid.

NED LUDD BOOKS

The Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with a Monkeywrench (by Brush Wolf) and the words "Back to the Pleistocene" and "Ned Ludd Books." Black ink on a tan shirt. \$10 postpaid.

FREE THE EARTH

A woman of power in an image by Gila Trout. Purple and silver ink on teal (dark blue) or fuschia (hot pink). \$12 postpaid.

SUBSCRIBE TO EARTH FIRST!

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal — is an independent entity within the broad Earth First! movement and serves as a forum for no-compromise environmental thought and action. Subscriptions go to publish this newspaper and to fund a variety of Earth First! actions. Please subscribe or resubscribe today!

Keep us informed of ADDRESS CHANGES! The Post Office will charge us 30¢ for an address correction and won't forward your paper.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS — Introduce others to *Earth First!* and receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice or 30 silent agitators for each gift subscription you make. Indicate your address and what you would like on the subscription form.

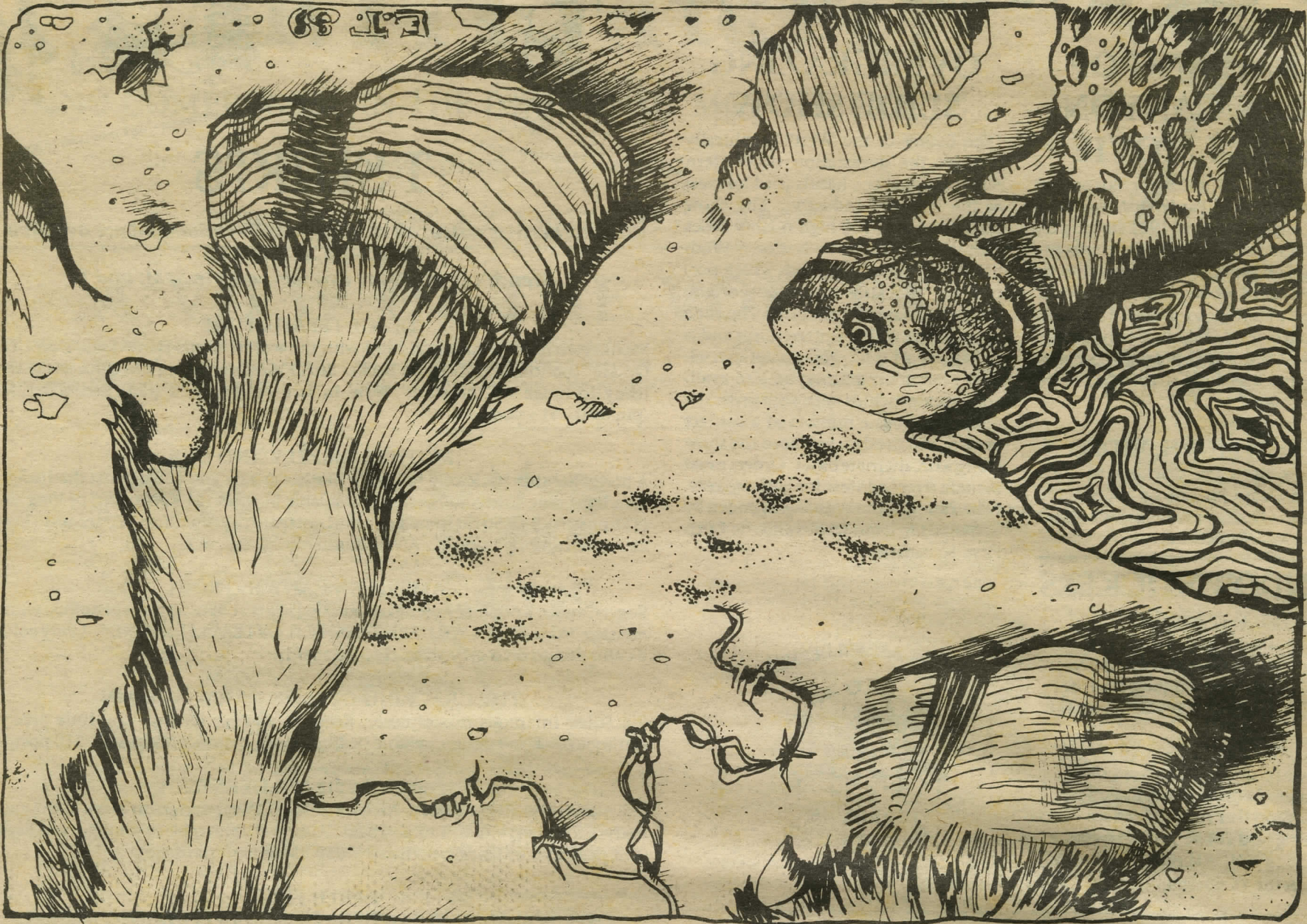
LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS — Tired of that little red check mark every year? Want to really help Earth First! and insure that you'll get *Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* for life (yours or ours, whichever is shorter)? Then become a life subscriber. Send us \$400 and you've got it.

Clip and send to: Earth First!, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617

- ☐ Here's \$20 or more for a one year subscription to *Earth First!*
☐ Here's \$20 to resubscribe to *Earth First!*
☐ Here's an extra \$15. Send *Earth First!* First Class.
☐ Here's \$30 (US funds only). Send *Earth First!* to me First Class in Canada or Mexico or surface mail outside the USA.
☐ Here's \$45 (US funds only). Send me *Earth First!* Air Mail outside the USA.
☐ We are a government agency or exploitative corporation. Here's \$75 for a subscription (\$100 for First Class mail).
☐ Here's \$400 or more for a life subscription to *Earth First!*.
☐ Please send a gift subscription to the person below. Here's \$20 or more.
☐ I'm broke. Please send me a subscription for \$_____.
☐ Please change my address. My old zip code was: _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The EF! subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias. Make sure the mailperson knows that James What (or whoever) is getting mail at your address.



POB 7
Canton, NY 13617

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Tucson, Arizona
PERMIT NO. 488



NOTE: A Red Check Mark
on your Address Label
Means your Subscription
is Expired. Please Renew!